

News Analysis

European 'Nine' Take Steps Toward Defining a Union

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at which what was not done was as significant as what was done. For example, the Nine could not agree on what Europe's relationship to America should be. The West German idea, supported by several of the smaller countries, to "institutionalize" transatlantic relations was dropped, and the communiqué spoke only of a "constructive dialogue."

In the preamble, a reference to a "common position" for the upcoming trade and monetary negotiations was dropped.

Several other projects were abandoned, including an idea to name "ministers for Europe," another to fix percentages each year for aid to developing countries (the British in particular found that unrealistic). An Italian proposal for European citizenship was ignored, as was a Belgian idea for encouraging travel by young persons through universal recognition of diplomas. A proposal to fix world commodity prices to aid developing nations was watered down to price agreements "in appropriate cases."

The achievements of the summit came in various categories.

Monetary Fund
It was decided to go ahead with plans for economic and monetary union by 1980. To this end, a decision was fixed (next April) for the operation of the EEC monetary fund. If the plan goes as scheduled now—and it only can if Britain fixes a new parity for the pound and is able to defend the new rate—the nine EEC currencies will be locked together by 1980, so that the creation of a single currency will be a relatively easy matter.

Common Currency
Because a common currency only is feasible for common economies, the Nine gave a mandate to their finance ministers to begin a common anti-inflation policy, beginning with their meeting next week. This will most likely be done through increasing the powers of the community's Economic and Social Council, in order to begin the harmonization of the economies. To serve this end, the nine countries agreed to a community social policy, and they asked for a report by Jan. 1, 1974, particularly along the lines outlined by Mr. Brandt and French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, on how to implement this policy, notably in labor affairs, social security and worker re-education.

They also took a major step forward when they agreed to set up a regional fund by Jan. 1, 1974, with funds taken from the community's general fund (made up of customs duties, agriculture levies and a percentage of each country's value added tax proceeds) to develop the community's poorest regions. The British insisted on this clause and actually won more than had been expected.

Change of Tone
None of the above-cited measures was highly charged, had great opposition or was totally

unexpected. But when the nine men got around Friday afternoon to a discussion of the community's political future, the tone abruptly changed. The question always has been how much can a nation allow its voice to be drowned in federalism. It led De Gaulle seven years ago to boycott Brussels for a year and almost caused Mr. Pompidou to call off this summit. Finally, Friday night, it became the issue that dominated all else.

In the end, the Dutch, though they made a strong fight, got less than they wanted. They had asked that the Nine take a stand within a year on the EEC Commission's recommendation that the European Parliament be directly elected by 1980. In lieu of decisive progress, said Mr. Biesheuvel, the Netherlands would boycott economic and monetary union.

The Dutch were attempting what the Big Three—Britain, France and West Germany—did not dare to do: give some kind of definition to European Union. The French use perfect circles reasoning to oppose a directly elected European Parliament. They reason that a European Parliament will only be necessary when there is a European government, which there is not.

The British opposition is more pragmatic. They say that they do not want to think about sending directly elected parliamentarians to Strasbourg until Britain is more familiar with the complexities of a European government and parliamentary control, but not enough to upset the French and British.

Valiant Stand
So the Dutch, in a role they must be used to, made a valiant stand against the elements, saved what they could and then went under. The compromise, of Belgian inspiration, calls for a report to be made by the end of 1975 by the "institutions of the community" on the nature of the European Union. A subsequent summit will rule on the report.

Is it possible that Europe one day might be ruled by a European government under control of directly elected parliamentarians as was conceived by the community founders 20 years ago? Time, and the passage of men, will tell. The French, who have resisted with most vigor the notion, will likely be joined now by the British. Little given over to supranationality. "It was voluntarily," said Mr. Pompidou early Saturday morning, "that the characteristics of the European Union were not spelled out."

But he held out hope for the Dutch and Mr. Biesheuvel's election. "This is more than a simple declaration of intentions," he said. "There exists a real will to develop the European community into a union in the largest and most complete sense of the term."



AT EASE—Two South Vietnam soldiers resting on a rice paddy dike in the Tan Binh district of the Mekong Delta after recent engagement with North Vietnamese.

Interview of Premier Indicates Concessions

Hanoi Ready for Cease-Fire as First Step

(Continued from Page 1)

This delay precisely, not leave it up in the air. Somebody has put forward a delay of about six months between the cease-fire and general elections and this seems reasonable to us.

Q. Why wouldn't you attempt to transform a three-sided coalition regime into a Communist government? Or at least a government fairly certain to become a Communist regime?

A. We wouldn't do such a foolish thing. You cannot do the impossible. We are not stupid. We don't want to do anything dangerous that would imperil national concord. We now want to avoid internal divisions and a resumption of hostilities. That's our objective.

Q. You say you will not do anything to impose your will on the South. But observers who have followed your activities in the South have seen a will of iron and a determination seldom equaled in the history of the world. How do you explain this apparent contradiction?

A. It is only an apparent one. Our iron will is being applied to bring about a three-sided coalition leading to national reconciliation and independence.

Q. You mean that if you had achieved all your objectives during the Tet offensive in 1968 you would have shared your victory with the vanquished and the neutralists in a coalition government?

A. The political situation in the South is such that one must have a government that reflects the realities. You must realize that war in the South has meant that an entire generation has known no other way of life. There has been terrible suffering in every family. No one has been spared. Families are divided, father on one side, son on the other. Those are the realities. One must now try to abolish these divisions and not by imposing our will. That's why national reconciliation is paramount.

Q. If you are not interested in the rapid Communization of South Vietnam, how then do you explain the rapid Communization of North Vietnam in 1964?

A. The situation in the North was quite different. Our society was unanimous against the French colonialists and for our regime. That's not the case in the South today. We are realistic. Don't worry.

Q. In the light of your previously stated assurances that a three-sided coalition will be a government of national reconciliation and that there will be no settling of accounts, how do you explain what happened in Quang Tri while your forces held the city? And in Hue in '68 during the Tet offensive? Journalists not noted for pro-Nixon sentiments wrote about scores of people executed in Quang Tri for collaboration with the enemy.

A. I am not informed precisely about what you say. But the Front's policy is crystal clear: It is inconceivable that the Front would allow reprisals after a settlement; that would be diametrically opposed to its policy of national reconciliation. It would jeopardize everything. There are errors that have to be avoided at all costs. Besides, reprisals could only be against their own families in many cases. If in America and Western countries one talks about a bloodbath it is simply a matter of bad faith.

Q. How can one organize free and democratic elections in such a climate?

A. First, one must re-establish peace, concord, democracy and stabilize the situation.

Q. Isn't six months a very short time to do all that?

A. I don't think so. Transition must not last too long or it could break down.

Q. How will free elections in the South differ from the elections you held in the Democratic Republic from time to time?

A. The situation is entirely different. Here we have a country that is unified politically and well-organized. Elections are not so difficult in a country like ours. Not so in the South. There is no possible comparison. You Westerners cannot understand our unity in the North forged through decades of combat. Look at our country. Everything appears normal, well-policed, disciplined, simple, serene.

Q. From what you know about how the people in the South really feel, roughly what percentage would you guess will vote Communist? More than half or less than half?

A. All that we ask for is really free elections—whose freedom must be guaranteed.

Q. What sort of guarantees?

A. You will see.

Q. At what stage will the American prisoners be released?

A. When the general agreement has been reached.

Q. You mean after the completion of our withdrawal?

A. No, we will not wait until the complete realization of the accord. It's a very simple issue actually. All military and civilian detainees, not only Americans, on both sides must be released at the same time. For us there are no complications at all on this problem now.

Q. How do you see the role of the United States in the post-war reconstruction period?

A. Two ways. First, America is responsible for all material damage inflicted on us. Second, it is an imperative obligation for America to contribute to the rebuilding of our devastated economy.

Q. Could you explain, step by step, the process of reunification? To begin with, would each half of Vietnam have its own government, its own constitution, its own army and police and diplomatic representation abroad? And then do you envisage a confederation? How would its president be elected? What would happen to the two presidents of North and South? Where would the capital be located?

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Q. Holding his sides with laughter, we have not even begun to think about such details. Reunification is in our blood, in our hearts. But no one is thinking about practical details.

Q. Why not?

A. It will happen eventually. We have lots of time to think it over. Our No. 1 priority is putting an end to the war with a just solution for all parties.

Q. You don't have any planners working on reunification problems?

A. We can't spare them. You Americans have so much money you can afford to have planners even for non-existent problems. We operate on this basis of first things first.

Q. How does one re-establish peace in the entire Indochinese peninsula? What comes first: Vietnam before Laos or Laos before Vietnam? Can you really have peace in Indochina before peace in the three countries?

A. We have distinct problems for each country. Don't confuse them.

Q. But surely Laos is linked to South Vietnam through the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

A. Of course, they are linked. But they must be resolved separately.

Q. Do you think that a negotiated settlement and the end of the war are near?

A. I hope so. And we are working very hard at it, with goodwill and good faith. And this must be reciprocal. I would like to conclude our talk on an optimistic note. Following our agreement, we will form new relationships between our two countries and our two peoples on a new basis. Some of our detractors always wrote and said that we were trying to humiliate the world's mightiest power and that this war had gone to our heads. Well, my friend, this has never been our intention. This was imposed on us. We fought intelligently and heroically, not to end American intervention in our affairs and to establish friendship between our two peoples. Together, we must inaugurate a new era.

Q. The Communists would try to take advantage of every moment between the announcement of a cease-fire and the signature of an accord, the official said. "They would try to move in on our territory and destroy government infrastructure in the hamlets they took over. That is why the central study committee is working on plans as to how to counteract this."

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Meetings With Kissinger Go On

Thieu Said to See Truce Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Thieu is opposed to a quick ceasefire in Vietnam, which he knows will give the Communists considerable territorial gains in South Vietnam. He has told Vietnamese politicians during the last four days that he continues to favor only an internationally supervised cease-fire applying to all Indochina—Cambodia and Laos as well as Vietnam.

Both Kissinger-Thieu meetings today were attended only by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Mr. Thieu's most trusted adviser, Hoang Duc Nha.

American officials have refused to say how long Mr. Kissinger intends to remain in Saigon. Rumors here range from claiming that Mr. Kissinger will stay another three days to that he is about to fly to Hanoi for further discussions with the North Vietnamese.

With Mr. Kissinger's trip to Phnom Penh, high-level American officials have now touched base with all of the governments directly involved in the war.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William Sullivan flew to Phnom Penh, Laos, and Bangkok, Thailand, Friday before returning here and then accompanying Mr. Kissinger to Cambodia.

The visits to other Indochina capitals, however, have been so brief that the United States clearly has simply been informing its allies of the matters it is debating with Mr. Thieu.

Thieu and Dong
SAIGON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—When told that North Vietnam's Premier Dong, in an interview with Newsweek magazine, was quoted as describing a peace settlement involving a cease-fire in place, American troop withdrawal, direct negotiations between the Saigon government and the Communists toward a temporary trilateral coalition, and then general elections under its supervision, the South Vietnamese official quoted earlier said, "Thieu will never accept that."

But the official disclosed that on Oct. 7 Mr. Thieu set up a 50-member Central Study Committee headed by his close aide, Lt. Gen. Dang Van Quang, to draw up detailed plans for what the personnel of each ministry in the government should do in the event of a cease-fire.

"I don't think it will have time to complete its work before the cease-fire, though," the official said. "It may come before the presidential elections in the United States."

The former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, is also in Saigon and officials have hinted that he is here to help with technical advice on a cease-fire.

The South Vietnamese official appeared to reflect a general unhappiness within the Thieu government about the possibility of a peace settlement whose outlines—as disclosed mainly by rumors in Saigon and by the North Vietnamese—appear to them to be disadvantageous to Saigon.

"The Americans will get something out of a cease-fire—probably their prisoners," the man, who has a military background, said. "The North Vietnamese will get something—American troop withdrawal and a bombing halt. But the South Vietnamese—we will not gain anything except the Communists' right by our sides."

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Cambodia Negotiations
PHNOM PENH, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Members of the Cambodian government and leaders of the rebel Khmer Rouge guerrilla force

Workers March In S. Italy Over Rail Line Blasts

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Tens of thousands of workers, angered by a series of bomb attacks on trains bringing them here for a conference, marched in a vast protest parade through the town center today.

Rightist youths pelted them and police with stones and one policeman was reported to have been grazed by a bullet.

Officials said that five explosive charges were placed on rail tracks to prevent the passage of trains taking demonstrators to an inter-union meeting on the problems of southern Italy and Sicily.

One of the charges exploded as a train passed over it at more than 70 miles an hour between Rome and Naples. Five passengers were hurt by flying glass, and one car was badly damaged. The blast ripped doors off their hinges, buckled a car roof and twisted track.

Organizers of the conference—which was designed to draw attention to the underdevelopment of southern Italy—blamed Fascist squads for the explosions. They called a nationwide, four-hour strike Tuesday in protest.

Police said that 50,000 persons marched in the parade after the conference.

have held a series of meetings on ending the war in Cambodia, a government source said today.

The official described the contacts as "delicate and highly discreet." He said, "There has been movement toward reconciliation."

Southern Peace
PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP).—Laos Premier Souvanna Phouma said here today that peace may be "soon" restored in Indochina as a whole and negotiations for such

peace in his own country "has good start."

The prime, in a brief air statement made here on his way to the United States, said the Indochina problem "could be solved quickly, according to new maps which usually are well-informed by the present negotiations because I had a long talk with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan before leaving Asia."

China Seen Against Policing Indochina Cease-Fire by Thai

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—China is strongly opposed to any form of international supervision of a cease-fire in Indochina, including the assignment of observers, Western diplomats said yesterday.

This policy, diplomats said, differs from North Vietnam's publicly stated agreement in principle to some form of truce supervision.

They said that the Chinese opposition to such supervision—as well as to any international conference for the ultimate settlement of the Indochina conflict—was communicated in detail by the foreign minister, Chi Pong-tai, to a high-ranking Western official who visited Peking about two months ago.

The diplomats said that China reaffirmed within recent weeks its position, which is reported to be based on the view that international supervision would "complicate" matters and prevent North and South Vietnamese factions from dealing directly with each other, in response to inquiries through diplomatic channels.

Complicating Factor
Senior U.S. officials, who have been made aware of Peking's stand, acknowledged in private comments that the Chinese opposition is a complicating factor in the intensive Vietnam peace negotiations now under way.

The diplomats said that while the Chinese stand would not necessarily prevent a cease-fire agreement—assuming that Washington, Hanoi and Saigon can find a mutually acceptable formula—enforcement would run into serious practical problems given China's political importance in Southeast Asian affairs.

The United States has taken the position that China's participation is essential in Asian "peace-building" after the end of the Indochina war.

There appeared to be a consensus among many American of-

officials and informed Western

Eastern European diplomats that China, which signed the Geneva Agreements ending first Indochina war and the Laos accord, is inclined to "hand" as one diplomat

it, of any responsibility for expected new settlement.

U.S. Plans

The United States insists international supervision of phases of a settlement.

Tentative American plans said to be for cease-fire supervision by the International Control Commission, created in Geneva in 1954, in its pre or a reorganized form.

The largely inactive commission is composed of Indian, Canadian and French representatives stationed in Saigon, Hanoi, Phnom Penh, Laos.

American officials caution, however, that there remains considerable uncertainty as to Hanoi would visualize the role a new supervisory mechanism and how much real power would allow it to exercise. They said, is one of the in the current negotiations.

Lon Nol Brothel Survives Ambush

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Assassins fired three shots at a car carrying Col. Lon Nol, President Lon Nol's brother, but he escaped unhurt, police sources disclosed today.

They said that the attack was made Thursday night as Col. Lon Nol, Cambodia's new prime minister and a powerful member of the ruling party, was driving through Phnom Penh on his way to an official dinner.

However, there was some doubt as to the assassin's identity. Col. Lon Nol, who was traveling in a car belonging to Phnom Penh.

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cGovern Appears to Waver His Certitude of Victory

By George Lardner Jr.

HANSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22 (AP)—Bad guys sometimes win, in Sen. George McGovern's Democratic campaign for presidency still talks of up over President Nixon month, but his almost the-ol certitude seems to be rine.

ere are no more denunc- of the polls as "rubbish," gospel-like proclamations of news" coming Nov. 7 still up in Sen. McGovern's hes, but just as often in the few days, they have been lanted by exhortations for sometimes simply pleading, times with a touch of rate urgency.

a McGovern genuinely views campaign as nothing less than a struggle against the forces of evil, the arch-enemy in the White e: a struggle, as he put it in it Wednesday, "between our impulses and our more n, laser instincts."

even by those standards, in imperfect world, Sen. Mc- n himself acknowledges, "no ver knows for sure how that gle will resolve itself. We only hope that Americans do

ey must also accept Sen. Mc- n's vision of what the elec- is all about, a contest, in his is, "between the little people

London Auction Sells McGovern

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—An- on of lithographs by distin- ed artists organized by Amer- s in London supporting Demo- ic presidential nominee George vern raised \$12,500 in cam- n funds yesterday.

he money was paid for 85 lots eading the works of such s as Picasso, Ben Shahn, y Rivers, David Hockney and e Chagall.

ore than 310 persons attended ale, which was restricted to rican bidders. The litho- s were all contributed by eans in London supporting McGovern.

Preliminary Tests Under Way

Fusion Method May Yield 'Clean' Energy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT)—inary tests are under way, ily in Moscow, to determine e feasibility of a radical new each to the long-sought goal ontrolled fusion—the nuclear ion that would produce vir- y unlimited, pollution-free gy.

Although the concept so far has n been proved only in computer ulation, specialists are so eral that multimillion-dollar orts have been started in eal countries, particularly the nited States and the Soviet on, to test its validity.

The new line of attack is to at and implode or collapse to super-dense state, a hollow et of fusion fuel by smashing from all sides with simultane- pulses of laser light. The fuel d either be deuterium or a ture of deuterium and tritium, h being heavy forms, or iso- es, of hydrogen.

The only device even remotely n reach of doing this is at ebedev Institute in Moscow. n fire nine laser pulses at a t. Recently, at an interna- on conference in France, et scientists told of recent s with this machine.

he Russians have plans for a eam system, and at least one rican participant in the ing came away convinced, with one or the other of e systems, Moscow will soon

Anti-War Rallies Quiet in Japan

OKYO, Oct. 22 (AP)—An es- ted 900,000 students and labor nists staged anti-war rallies e demonstrations throughout yesterday, but no major ble was reported, police said. t. 21 has been designated. rnational Anti-War Day." e the General Council of e Deities of Japan issued an rnational appeal against the am war in 1968.

Police said national railway ore staged slowdown cam- ns in Tokyo and other areas apian to support the anti-war causing delays of some ns.

Irving's Account of Hughes Hoax Is Selling Slowly in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Clifford Irving's "What Really appened"—his account of his Howard Hughes autobiography ax—has been in bookstores for two months. Its publisher s the response of too many people is: "Who really cares?"

Grove Press distributed 700,000 copies of the \$1.95 paperback ook just before the author went to prison in August. So ar, by company count, about 300,000 copies have been sold.

"People have heard a lot about the book, but they're not ying it," said Joseph Liss, Grove's publicity agent. "Cliff rving got a bad press. People don't like him. They think he's crook."

Sonny Cooper, a clerk at Brentano's on Fifth Avenue, said he store had ordered 1,000 copies and sold about 200.

"It's doing miserably and we have boxes and boxes of the ook just gathering dust," he said. "It's been a burden since ve got it. The subject is a dead issue... nobody's interested ny more."

In a Greenwich Village bookstore, Robert Supree, the paperback manager, said he had sold a third of the 600 copies rried. Customers are not buying, he said, because "they just n't believe a word of what Irving says."



SHARING THE BILL—President Richard Nixon smiling to crowd after being introduced by Vice-President Spiro Agnew at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on Friday.

Nixon Insists Draft Dodgers Must 'Pay a Price' for Actions

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP).—For the second time in a week, President Nixon today insisted that American draft dodgers and deserters must "pay a price" for evading military service.

Last Monday, Mr. Nixon told a gathering of families of U.S. prisoners and men missing in action in Vietnam it would be "the most immoral thing I could think of to give amnesty to draft dodgers and those who deserted."

Today, in a Veterans' Day cam- paign speech broadcast live from his retreat at Camp David, Md., the President told Vietnam veter- ans and their families, "We are not going to make a mockery of their sacrifice by surrendering to the enemy or by offering am- nesty to draft dodgers and desert- ers."

"The 2 1/2 million who chose

to serve America in Vietnam have paid a price for their choice. The few hundred who chose to desert America must pay a price for their choice."

Mr. Nixon also appealed to Americans to give returning veter- ans "the respect which only you can give."

"They deserve it because they earned it," he said, "and they stand today just as tall as their fathers who fought at Normandy, Iwo Jima and Inchon."

Aimed at McGovern
The speech, which was carried over the NBC, CBS and Mutual radio networks and paid for by the Committee to Re-Elect the President, contained no mention of Sen. George McGovern, though many of its references, such as that to amnesty, were aimed at the Democratic presidential nom- inee.

Sen. McGovern has said he favors an amnesty for draft dodgers and would consider deserters on a case-by-case basis.

In a radio speech yesterday, Mr. Nixon said that if re-elected, he will never hesitate to make unpopular decisions to defend the nation's interests, but that on basic human matters he will respect and reflect the opinion of the majority.

Mr. Nixon promised also that in the next four years he will "con- tinue to direct the flow of power away from Washington and back to the people."

Yesterday's speech on "my philosophy of government" was an attack on "paternalism," a de- fense of the "ultimate wisdom of the people" and a pledge to support "basic values."

"I cannot ally myself with those who habitually scorn the will of the majority, who treat a mature people as children to be ordered about, who treat the popular will as something only to be courted at election time and forgotten be- tween elections," Mr. Nixon said.

"That is also why I speak with pride of the 'new majority' that is forming, not around a man or party, but around a set of prin- ciples that is deep in the Amer- ican spirit."

In arguing, however, that a leader sometimes must take un- popular decisions, Mr. Nixon de- fended his 1969 decisions affect- ing Vietnam that caused sharp criticism at the time. After he explained his actions, he said, "the great silent majority of Americans... immediately re- sponded, and the response was powerful, nonpartisan and unmis- takable."

"A leader must be willing to take unpopular stands when they are necessary," he argued. "But a leader who insists on imposing on the people his own ideas of how they should live their lives... does not understand the role of a leader in a democracy."

If re-elected, he said, "I shall not hesitate to take the action I think necessary to protect and defend this nation's best inter- ests..."

At the same time, he added, on matters "affecting basic human values—the way Americans live their lives and bring up their children—I am going to respect and reflect the opinion of the people themselves. That is what democracy is all about."

Cyanide Letter Sent To Israeli Embassy

BONN, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—The Israeli Embassy has received a letter containing cyanide which, on contact with air, develops a lethal poison gas, an embassy spokesman said today.

The letter, posted in the West German city of Karlsruhe, was intercepted and handed over to police because the addressee—Moshe Levi Simon—was unknown at the embassy, the spokesman said.

The incident occurred on Oct. 2 but was not revealed until to- day.

Security Council Seals
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—Peru, Indonesia, Aus- tria, Australia and Kenya were elected Friday to two-year terms on the Security Council begin- ning Jan. 1, 1973. The terms expiring Dec. 31 are those of Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Somalia. The permanent members, the United States, Soviet Union, China, Britain and France have the veto power.

Allende Says Strikes Fail To Stall Chile

Pilots Back on Job,
Rail Line Is Bombed

SANTIAGO, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Pilots of Chile's state airline Lan-Chile returned to work today after a 48-hour strike in support of truck owners who pulled their vehicles off the road on Oct. 11. The truck stop touched off widespread strikes against the leftist government of President Salvador Allende.

Yesterday, Mr. Allende insisted that the 11-day-old strikes had failed to paralyze the country. He warned that any attempt at a "fascist push" would be resisted violently.

Mr. Allende told a press confer- ence that 85 percent of the population was still at work and that not a single major industry or essential public service had been stopped.

A spokesman for the pilots' federation said that all its mem- bers now were working normally, but he added that some other white-collar airline employees were still out.

Cables Damaged
Authorities today reported the latest of a series of minor sabotage attempts against railroad installations—an explosion that slightly damaged electric power cables on a track 183 miles south of the capital.

A shot was fired at a bus near the southern city of Talcahuano. There were no injuries, an official statement added.

Santiago and other major cities passed through a fifth consecu- tive six-hour curfew that began at midnight. It was imposed by Gen. Hector Bravo Munoz, who controls 21 of the country's 25 provinces, and nine million of its 10 million inhabitants, under an emergency decree signed by Pres- ident Allende.

There was no word from lead- ers of the truck owners' federa- tion on when they would end their stoppage.

Gas Rationed
Meanwhile, gasoline rationing was imposed and a man was killed yesterday—the third violent death since the tension began.

A 41-year-old teacher was slain by a military patrol after he failed to stop when challenged.

Chile's warring political fac- tions today considered an appeal from Roman Catholic Church leaders to avoid "a confrontation which could turn into a struggle with unforeseeable consequences."

"Everything must be done to avoid this," the country's bishops said last night in their first open comment on the power struggle that developed 13 days ago.



DART BIRD—Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis getting in a few practice shots in her husband's restaurant-bar in Wash- ington, D. C., recently. Al- though she's only been throwing for two years, she has already won the Amer- ican women's championship and will compete in the Lon- don finals later this month.

UN Panel Votes To Study Plans For a TV Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—The General Assem- bly's Main Political Committee approved, 68 to 12, Friday a pro- posal aimed at regulating inter- national transmission of televi- sion programs by satellite.

The measure had begun as a Soviet proposal but was so water- ed down during debate that the Soviet Union and its allies joined the United States and others in voting against it. Eighteen coun- tries abstained.

The measure requested the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to draw up prin- ciples of international satellite telecasting with a view to event- ual framing of an agreement.

The United States said it op- posed the proposal because it was unbalanced in favor of controls and against free flow of informa- tion. "It says very little about freedom of information and talks only about the sovereignty of the state," U.S. delegate Robert Ty- son told the committee.

By a vote of 30 to 27, with 44 countries abstaining, the com- mittee rejected Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik's demand that the measure provide specifically for the writing of a treaty control- ling international telecasts.

Philippines Reports Quelling Red Uprising Costing 26 Lives

MANILA, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Philippine authorities today put down an armed Communist uprising which cost 26 lives in a battle that lasted 26 hours in a predominantly Moslem city 400 miles south of Manila, a gov- ernment spokesman said.

He said 300 airlifted army and marine reinforcements "regained total control of the situation" in Marawi City at 9 a.m. today. A "heavily armed Maoist group, estimated at between 100 and 400 strong," had launched the uprising at 7 a.m. yesterday with an attack on a depleted govern- ment company of less than 100 men, according to authorities.

It was the first "organized armed attack" since President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared martial law on Sept. 23. Informa- tion Secretary Francisco Tatad said.

Killed were 9 government sol- diers, 13 rebels and 4 civilian hostages believed shot by the insurgents when the captives tried to escape from the rebels, the government news release said. It said six government sol- diers were wounded and one was missing while one rebel was captured and "scores of suspects" were placed in a military stock- ade.

Japanese Ambassador Toshio Urabe was pinned down during fighting at Mindanao State Uni- versity in Marawi City, but he escaped while wearing a disguise—a Moslem fez and a batik sarong—authorities said. Of the city's 58,000 residents, 95 percent are Moslems.

Mr. Tatad said the "organized, well-timed, precise and system- atic attack" began when the Maoists stormed Pantar Bridge, all but wiping out the six military guards.

The rebels took control of a constabulary training barracks and the university, hoisted a red flag over the barracks and used the radio station for broadcast- ing. They also burned down three buildings, he said.

Fighting covered a radius of 30 miles and included street skirmishes inside Marawi City, he said.

President Marcos used Moslem-Christian fighting in Mindanao as a reason for martial law. He said more than 3,000 Moslems and Christians had been killed and a half-million persons displaced by such fighting during the past several years.

Yesterday, the president signed a martial-law decree enabling an estimated 700,000 Filipino peasants to own a family size farm of 12.5 acres each.

He said the action would nar- row the gap between the rich and the poor and "transform socie- ties" of Communist rebellion which prompted him to proclaim the martial law.

Reporting to the nation on the martial-law administration, Mr. Marcos said authorities had seised 30,438 unlicensed or high-pow- ered firearms—enough to arm three army divisions. He said he had dismissed 4,861 govern- ment officials and employees, and authorities arrested more than 500 wanted criminals.

3 Masterpieces
Are Stolen From
Prague Gallery

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—Three valuable paintings by Tin- toretto, El Greco and Frans Hals have been stolen from Prague's National Gallery, Czechoslovakia's news agency reported yesterday.

The theft was discovered by a watchman making his rounds early Friday morning. The paint- ings had been cut from their frames, Cetecka said.

The Tintoretto was a painting of St. Jerome; the El Greco, a head of Christ dating from 1585, and the Frans Hals, a portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum, painted in 1645.

The missing masterpieces are worth millions of dollars.

Soviet Translation Lead

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Soviet Union led all nations in the number of books translated in 1970. According to a survey, the Soviet Union published 3,500 translations.

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Obituaries

Harlow Shapley, Scientist, Social Activist

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Harlow Shapley, 88, a renowned astronomer, died Friday in a nursing home in Boulder, Colo.

In his first half-century of life, Harlow Shapley's accomplishments as scientist, educator, administrator and author established him as an astronomer who, according to colleagues, was "of Copernican importance."

Then, from a brilliant man devoted to science, he became a brilliant scientist devoted to man.

When the atomic bomb gave proof that mankind had the means to destroy itself, the Harvard astronomer and professor shifted his attention from distant galaxies to doing battle against internationalism, greed, hunger, pride and prejudice on earth.

He espoused unpopular causes he believed to be right; he condemned the cold war that had just broken out in the late 1940s, urging coexistence instead.

He considered his fight against what he termed the "Red-hunters" of the forties and fifties to be one of his most significant contributions outside of astronomy.

His support for friendship with the Soviet Union, which then was consolidating its hold on Eastern Europe and threatening further expansion, made Mr. Shapley an easy target for vitriolic anti-Communists.

He crossed swords with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and later with the since-deceased Sen. Joseph R.



Dr. Harlow Shapley

McCarthy. Rep. John E. Rankin, then chairman of the House committee, threatened contempt-of-congress charges, but nothing came of it. And a Senate subcommittee exonerated the astronomer of "the doubtful loyalty" tag that Sen. McCarthy tried to stifle.

Although reluctant to take credit for advances in astronomical research because, he said, his efforts were only a small part of the picture, Mr. Shapley fashioned a new yardstick to measure the cosmos.

With the light-year yardstick, based on his study of the pulsation in the luminosity of the variable stars, Mr. Shapley measured the visible universe and found it 1,000 times larger than had been thought.

He measured the diameter of the Milky Way (100,000 light years), and he discovered that the sun and its planets were not, as scientists then believed, in the center of the galaxy.

These findings not only were of immense scientific value, but also held import for religious thought and philosophy. By enlarging man's concept of the physical universe and placing him on a small planet orbiting a modest-sized sun which was only one of millions in the Milky Way—that galaxy being one of billions in star-populated space—Mr. Shapley diminished the stature of man in the cosmos.

The concept, was not generally accepted by scientists until the 1950s. It was, Mr. Shapley wrote, "perhaps the most eye-opening revelation" of the problems with the improved telescopes, cameras and photoelectric photometers.

Discussing the orientation of man in the cosmos, Mr. Shapley wrote that the concept of the metagalaxy—the galaxy of galaxies—"does not make us so sure of our superiority."

Mr. Shapley was born in Nashville, Mo. He received his BA in 1910 from the University of Missouri and his MA the next year. Photographs he had taken of eclipsing variable stars won him a Princeton Observatory fellowship in 1913. Within a year he had completed requirements for his PhD from Princeton.

Mr. Shapley then went to the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, where as a staff astronomer for the next seven years he devoted himself to the study of cepheid variables, stars whose light pulsations cannot be attributed to eclipses.

In 1921, at the age of 36, Mr. Shapley succeeded the late Edward Charles Pickering as director of the Harvard College Observatory and as Harvard's Faine professor of practical astronomy. He retired from Harvard in 1954.

At Harvard, he directed the use of as many as 25 big telescopes in Massachusetts, Colorado, New Mexico, South Africa and temporary stations where special visibility conditions warranted an expedition.

Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke BOSTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke, 84, who for 45 years was a prominent medical educator and researcher, whose investigations helped lead to the artificial synthesis of vitamin B-1 in 1936, died here yesterday.

From 1928 to 1936, Dr. Clarke was a professor of biochemistry at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1936 to 1964 he was a guest lecturer at Yale University and from 1965 until his retirement last year he was a guest researcher at Children's Hospital here. His home was in nearby Cambridge, Mass.

Said bin Taimur

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Said bin Taimur, 62, who ruled the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman for 38 years and resisted the tide of change sweeping the Arabian Peninsula, died here Friday of a heart attack.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the former sultan died in his suite at the Dorchester Hotel. He had lived there since he was ousted by his son, Qabus bin Said, in a coup on July 23, 1970. The country, situated in the southeastern part of the peninsula, is now known as Oman.

The former sultan will be buried in Oman's capital, Muscat, said there will be no official mourning there. Said bin Taimur was 13th of his dynasty and one of the last of the Arabian Peninsula's feudal rulers. Under his rule, life in the sultanate was not much different from what it had been in the 15th century. Islamic laws were rigidly enforced. There was no music, no dancing, no cinema. Women were heavily veiled. Electricity and running water were practically unknown. It was forbidden to go out at night after darkness fell and the town gates were locked.

Norman E. Taney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Norman E. Taney, 50, an internationally known expert in coastal engineering and oceanography, who was founder and president of Geonautics, Inc., a geological nautical engineering firm, died Thursday of lung cancer at the Veterans Administration hospital.

Mr. Taney traveled extensively as a consultant in Europe and in the Middle East, often serving as a witness in shoreline litigation.

\$3.5 Million Set As Damages in Speck's Murders

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (UPI)—A judge has awarded \$3.5 million in damages to the lone survivor and the families of the victims of Richard Speck's 1966 massacre of eight student nurses. Mrs. Corazon Amurao Attienza, a Filipino, who escaped the slaughter by rolling under a bed, was awarded \$1.5 million. The families of the eight killed were awarded \$200,000 each.

Casimir R. Wachowski, Mrs. Attienza's attorney, conceded it was not likely the money ever would be received because Speck is in prison. But he said Speck has taken up art work and may write a book which may be made into a movie and make him a lot of money.

Mr. Wachowski said Speck has sold some of his art for more than \$200 a picture. "It certainly seems to us we must prevent this monster from coming into any money in the future," Mr. Wachowski said.

Snow and Cold Plague Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Snow-falls and subzero temperatures over the weekend led to the closure of roads, traffic snarls and numerous collisions in several parts of Austria, particularly in the mountainous west where motorists lacked winter tires or chains.

According to the automobile club, at least 80 centimeters of snow dumped on some mountain roads in Vorarlberg and Tyrol Provinces. At Mount Grossglockner, on the high Alpine road linking Carinthia and Salzburg Provinces, temperatures dropped to an unusual minus 12 degrees centigrade.



SQUIRREL'S SNACK—

When cold weather hit New York City ahead of time this year, our little friend had to hastily adapt to the situation. Top, digging out food from warm weather hiding place, and, bottom, emerging with one of precious acorns, to deposit it in a new, more cold-resistant hiding place.



U.S.-Indian Relations Frozen, Korean Talks Scheduled on Nov. 2 and 30

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The strained relationship between the United States and India remains unrelieved by any effort to improve things and there are, in fact, signs that the alienation has become deeper and more frozen.

Last year, when the Nixon administration was "tilting" to Pakistan during the Pakistan repression of what is now Bangladesh and during the Indian-Pakistan war that followed, American diplomats in New Delhi were saying that U.S.-Indian relations had hit rock bottom.

Now, 10 months after the war, though anti-American public demonstrations have become less virulent, it appears that relations have deteriorated even further.

There are many negative signs: When the war broke out, the United States halted development aid to both India and Pakistan. In India's case, \$97.8 million in aid already contracted for on the grounds that development could not proceed in the face of the hostilities. Development programs have, of course been resumed, but the aid to India has not been resumed. On the other hand, Washington has granted about \$100 million in loans and debt relief to Pakistan since the war in December.

The aid mission at the U.S. Embassy here is being reduced in personnel from more than 100 Americans to a skeleton staff of 30 or perhaps fewer. The Indian government has blocked visas for several hundred Fulbright scholars. The government took that step even though it was aware that the staunchest support for India in the United States was from the academic community.

The government is investigating charges of misuse by the American Embassy of rupee funds acquired through the sale of Public Law 480 surplus wheat to India. Public Law 480 provides for the sale abroad of agricultural surpluses and says that the proceeds be used for specified government projects in the country.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other top Indian officials have stepped up criticism of American policy in Vietnam. The U.S. Embassy has been without an ambassador since July, when Kenneth B. Keating resigned after three years, though President Nixon has recently appointed new ambassadors to other countries, including neighboring Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), without waiting for the outcome of the American elections.

Officials of India and the United States agree that it would take a major move, such as a commitment to a fresh and serious dialogue, to get relations back on a positive course.

"All I want," an American Embassy official said the other day, "is for both sides to come together and recognize their honest basic differences, and then go on and build from there." But he acknowledged ruefully that there had been no movement in that direction by either side.

Since the latter part of Sep-

tember, Mrs. Gandhi, her cabinet and key state government officials of her New Congress party have been accusing the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of stirring trouble against the Gandhi government all over India.

However, no informed Indian believes this because the outbreaks clearly have been the result of real grievances. It is impossible to measure the effect of the CIA-conspiracy charges on the illiterate masses, but educated Indians tend to ridicule the accusations.

Some leading newspapers have called on Mrs. Gandhi either to name the CIA agitators and throw them out of the country, or to stop repeating the charges.

Vessel Returns To France With Chilean Copper

LE HAVRE, Oct. 22 (AP)—A Panama-registered freighter arrived here from Rotterdam today with 1,350 tons of Chilean copper, which may be seized at the request of the U.S. Braden Kennecott Copper Corp.

The copper, bought by two French firms, was first ordered seized by a court ruling here at the request of the American firm. The company contended that it was not properly indemnified by Chile for the seizure of its copper mines in July, 1971. But the state-owned Corporation del Cobre de Chile asked the French justice to remove the seizure order and an appeals court here decided on Oct. 19 to withhold its ruling.

Meanwhile, the Communist-led CGT union of longshoremen in this Atlantic port voted to handle the copper aboard the freighter Birte Oldemeyer. The vote reversed a previous decision not to unload the cargo.

The dockers said that their boycott was intended to alert public opinion, but it now appeared that refusing to unload the copper might interfere with the Chilean government's interests.

The unloading could start early tomorrow.

Dutch dockworkers also had refused to unload the freight.

India, Pakistan Deadlocked on Kashmir Line

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—A series of talks between senior military commanders of India and Pakistan on the demarcation of a truce line in Kashmir has ended in deadlock, the Indian Defense Ministry announced today.

It said fresh difficulties had cropped up at the talks at the Indian border post of Suchetgarh today and that these would have to be sorted out—apparently at a higher level—before discussions could be resumed.

The deadlock comes only four days after an Indian Defense Ministry statement that some decisions on the line had been taken and surveys were making these out on maps. The optimistic note of the statement had led to speculation even in official circles here that the two countries were close to agreement on the truce line after more than two months' negotiations.

The delay in delineation is holding up the agreed troop withdrawals from occupied ground elsewhere along the Indo-Pakistan frontier.

Korean Talks Scheduled on Nov. 2 and 30

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, South Korea, Oct. 22 (UPI)—South Korea and North Korea will hold further political discussions next month toward negotiating a peaceful reunification of this divided land.

A South Korean government spokesman said here today that the second meeting of the political coordinating committee set up by the two Koreas was scheduled for Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, Nov. 2 and a third in Seoul on Nov. 30. A simultaneous announcement was being made in Pyongyang, he said.

The first meeting, on Oct. 12, was held in Pusan, the site of the truce talks that have continued since the end of the Korean war in 1953.

The South Korean spokesman said that the Nov. 2 conference would take up problems related to improving relations between the South and North and to the organization of the committee. He had no further details nor any on the agenda for the third session.

Other Talks in Progress The coordinating committee is one of two key channels of communication between the Koreas. The other, the Red Cross talks on the reunifying of divided families, is scheduled to continue in Pyongyang Tuesday and in Seoul on Nov. 22.

South Korean officials said that the increasing tempo of the negotiations with the North was the reason for the timing of martial law imposed last Tuesday night. President Chung Ree Park said suspended part of the constitution, dissolved the National Assembly, forbade all political activity, imposed censorship on the press and closed the universities.

President Park said that this was a prelude to political reforms needed to present a united front to the North in the Red Cross and political negotiations.

Would Provoke Tension But it was also clear that the political reforms would prolong his tenure in office. A constitutional revision allowing Mr. Park to be elected to two more terms of six years each, instead of the present four-year term, was scheduled to be announced next week, "affirmed" by a referendum within a month and effected in a presidential election in early December.

New details were made available by South Korean sources today. They said that elections for a new National Assembly would be held in February and that the lawmakers' six-year terms would begin next spring at the time of Mr. Park's inauguration.

Thus, there was the prospect that Mr. Park, who came to power in a military coup in 1961, would be in power until 1985, when he will be 68 years old, in effect, for the rest of his political life.

Critics of President Park said they feared that his plan to strengthen his power might backfire and hinder the negotiations with the North. The critics, who said that they could not speak publicly because of the martial law, argued that if South Korean strength became clear to Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea, Mr. Kim might break off the contacts.

Shah Back From Russia

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Shah and Empress Farah returned yesterday from their official visit to the Soviet Union as guests of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government.

IRA Wings Reportedly Unite To Face Protestants' Threat

BELFAST, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The two feuding wings of the Irish Republican Army united today in a "defense pact" to protect Roman Catholics against Protestant to-kill threats by militant Protestants, IRA sources said.

Belfast Catholics, meanwhile, held a "festival of the oppressed" demonstration to show continued defiance to British direct rule and the British Army.

IRA sources said the decision to reunify resulted from a statement Thursday by Protestant extremist leader William Craig, that he and his followers were "prepared to come out and shoot to kill" to keep Northern Ireland British.

The IRA wants to unite the province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

Sources said the IRA's militant Provisional and Marxist Official wings "have formed a defense pact and their volunteers will fight side by side if attacked."

They said officials of the two wings agreed to set up a four-man coordinating committee to organize defense operations in Belfast Catholic areas. Other similar committees would attend to isolated Catholic communities in rural areas. Last week, they began on a number of Catholic-owned farms, were burned.

MILITAMEN Killed

Quinn killed a part-time soldier today, raking his car with shots in a highway ambush. The trooper, John Bell, was the 19th member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, the province's militia, to be killed in three years of sectarian violence. The slaying raised Ulster's death toll to 218 in that period.

Mr. Bell was shot on a road near upper Lough Erne, on the border with the Irish Republic, as he drove to man a checkpoint with his brother, another member of the regiment. Troops firing rubber bullets scattered mobs of rock-throwing Catholic youths in Belfast and Londonderry tonight and traded shots with gunmen in the wake of the Belfast clash.

As the youths fled the rubber-bullet fusillades in the New Lodge Road area, two gunmen opened up with automatic fire on the soldiers, the army said. The troops returned fire but reported no hits. There were no army casualties.

Security sources reported today that an IRA man captured Friday night in a raid in a tavern in Londonderry was the guerrillas' top bomb expert in the city. Anthony (Doc) Deibert, 29, was grabbed by a patrol with another suspected terrorist after an anonymous tip to army headquarters, the sources reported.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Craig claimed growing support today for his "shoot-to-kill" pledge both inside and outside the ranks of his immediate followers. "We have been getting a steady stream of support messages," the former home affairs minister told newsmen before leaving for a weekend holiday. "They come not only from loyalists but from others outside their ranks—including businessmen."

Lynch, Heath Confer PARIS, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—Prime Ministers Edward Heath of Britain and Jack Lynch of Ireland discussed the Northern Ireland crisis for 45 minutes here yesterday and the Irish leader expressed his views.

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Dockers Ban Iceland Ship From Britain

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuters) British dockers announced a nationwide ban last night on handling of cargoes, including fish, to and from Iceland.

A spokesman for the Transport and General Workers Union, the ban had been imposed because of the continued harassment of British fishing vessels inside the 50-mile sea limit claimed by Iceland. The spokesman said the ban would continue until "the Icelandic government gives us assurance that harassment will end and means talks will take place."

The Icelandic ship *Ljost* told by radio not to enter British waters on Oct. 21, day, sailed on to Hamburg with its cargo of cod fillets, Irish officials said.

The union said its ban was a serious blow to Iceland's port trade since between 80 and 100 cargo vessels call at British ports each year with most of land's \$20 million worth of fish exports.

But Iceland's ambassador to Britain, Nello Sigurdson, said the ban would have no immediate effect on his country's economy.

"There are areas where it is a fish shortage and our fish will be able to go elsewhere," he said. In fact, he added, the ban would hurt Britain more than land in lost trade.

He noted that most of Britain's annual \$20 million worth of fish exports are carried by Icelandic freighters.

The ban followed a week of increasing conflict over the 50-mile fishing limit unilaterally imposed by Iceland on Sept. 1. British trawlers, recognizing only the former 12-mile limit, have continued to fish Icelandic waters.

In one of several incidents last week, the Icelandic gunboat *Albatross* rammed and put a hole in a 437-ton trawler *Alderhol* trying to slash its trawl wire. The British union said it would ask the international transport workers' federation to extend the ban to ports in Europe, particularly West Germany.

Amin, Nyerere Fail to Confer

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Jid Amin of Uganda did not meet as expected, yesterday during Somalia's anniversary celebrations although the two saw each other from opposite ends of a reviewing stand at a parade.

Dr. Nyerere has not received Gen. Amin's government's invitation to power 21 months ago a military coup against Mr. Obote, a close friend and political ally of the Tanzanian president. A meeting had been expected last night but President Nyerere and his delegation left Mogadishu in the afternoon. On arrival home, he made no statement.



ROMAN CAMPAIGN—Youth reading sign on tree saying "This tree is dying of pollution." Similar signs appeared on other trees in Villa Borghese as part of ecology campaign. Rome is one of the cities with least greenery per inhabitant in the world.

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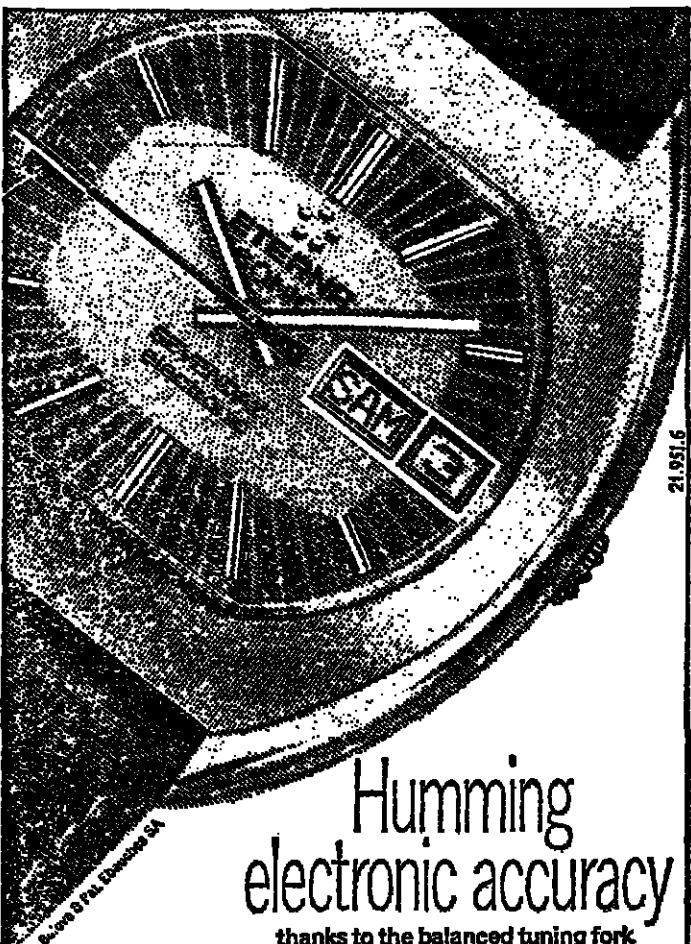
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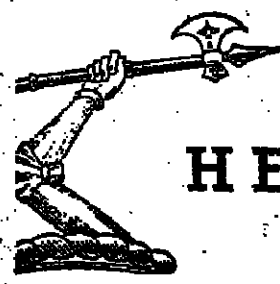
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HENNESSY

Family Tradition

Cognac is a sleepy little town whose peaceful work part of the town's sole claim to a place in history once was as the thirteenth of King François I.

It was, that is, until the wine-makers of the region began distilling their wine into brandy and selling it to the four corners of the earth. Today the Cognacais are to boast that the name of their town is better known in a world than that of any other such city except Paris.

But how its thin, acid wine was transformed into the suave richness that is cognac is scarcely as miraculous as the metamorphosis of the lowly caterpillar to a graceful butterfly. And it is about quite accidentally.

The making of wine at Cognac goes back to Roman times but the Romans also introduced the practice of salting along the near-Atlantic coast by the simple expedient of seawater in the heat of the sun, which cannot be done economically further north.

This was the nearest source of supply for salt-poor northern Europe and Britain in the Middle Ages, and while their ships were adding salt, the traders acquired taste for the local wine. Thus they took advantage of the opportunity to sail up the Charente river to pick up this other luxury available at home—wine, even a rather poor wine of Cognac.

Changing Tastes

This happy state of affairs lasted for several centuries until a series of circumstances made the use of Cognac less desirable. Changing tastes and the availability of better wines combined in heavy import duties on wine volume drove the producers to seek ways of reducing its bulk and increasing its keeping power.

The solution, with hindsight, was obvious: distill the wine to brandy. The alchemists of a Middle Ages had developed an art of distilling in their search for an elixir of life (hence a French *eau-de-vie*, water of life, from the Latin *aqua vitae*, which still survives in Scandinavian *akvavit*), drawing on the knowledge of the Arabs, who in turn picked it up from the Greeks.

But it was not much used in the Cognac region until economic necessity made it imperative about 1600. Nor was early brandy the most palatable of drinks. *Jacquers*, sweetened brandies seasoned with spices and herbs, were developed at least as much to hide the defects of poor distillation as for any medicinal properties they were claimed to have.

It was nevertheless to this distillation that the winegrowers of cognac turned in their desperation. In the language of their northern clients they "burned" their wine to produce what the French called *brandy*, and a their ubiquitous trading ships used into English as "brandy" and, later shortened simply to "mandy."

This was the beginning of the soon stage for the wines of cognac. It took a long time to find the first relatively crude brandy into what we know today as cognac. Trial and error and gradually improved distilling methods gradually brought people the realization that there was something special about this particular brandy above all others.

The Best Brand

By the middle of the 18th century cognac in Britain, the Netherlands and other parts of Europe was known as the "best brandy" and exports rose rapidly. The French Revolution and the Empire cut off the large British market for many a long year, but no doubt the very lack of their favorite brandy combined with Napoleon's well-known fondness for cognac, which he carried with him from Spain to Russia, made it a household word and led to countless imitations of the real thing, or—why not?—outright cognac.

Fortunately, all the imitations are now disappeared thanks to international agreements that real French cognac is inimitable and must be protected as a unique contribution to civilized living in a world.

But helpful as history may be, it cannot be totally relied on for the success of cognac. It is first of all the brandy itself, its inherent quality, that is responsible for it and then the makers.

Fourteen years before Napoleon's birth in 1769, an Irishman named Richard Hennessy came to cognac to recuperate from wounds suffered at the Battle of Minster, where he had served as captain in the Irish brigade of a French army.

The retired adventurer, slugged few barrels of cognac to friends in Ireland and by 1785 was in

business. Later on a company was founded in the English name of his son Jacques as James Hennessy and Company, but the French Revolution and the wars of the Empire soon eliminated the British market, which then included Ireland.

Number One in America

It was a period of marking time but at least it was possible to make an opening in the American market, from which Hennessy has never been dislodged (except during the Prohibition years) and where the company is number one. But that is getting a little ahead of the story.

When the French Revolution came along there was also the problem of Jacques Hennessy's nationality, for he was born in Flanders of Irish parents. That problem was later resolved when he was elected a deputy to the French parliament in 1834 and his French citizenship was thereby recognized.

Jacques's son Auguste continued the political activities of his father as deputy and later senator from his district, but together with his two brothers, James and Frederick, also ran the family company. Later Hennessys also held public office but the firm always remained a family affair.

Exports grew in about 1860. Hennessy first began doing its own bottling instead of shipping in barrels as had traditionally been the practice.

The management of the firm is still entirely in the hands of the Hennessy family who are understandably proud and solicitous of their product. As they like to say: "When your family name is on the outside of the bottle, you care about what's on the inside."

Family Tradition

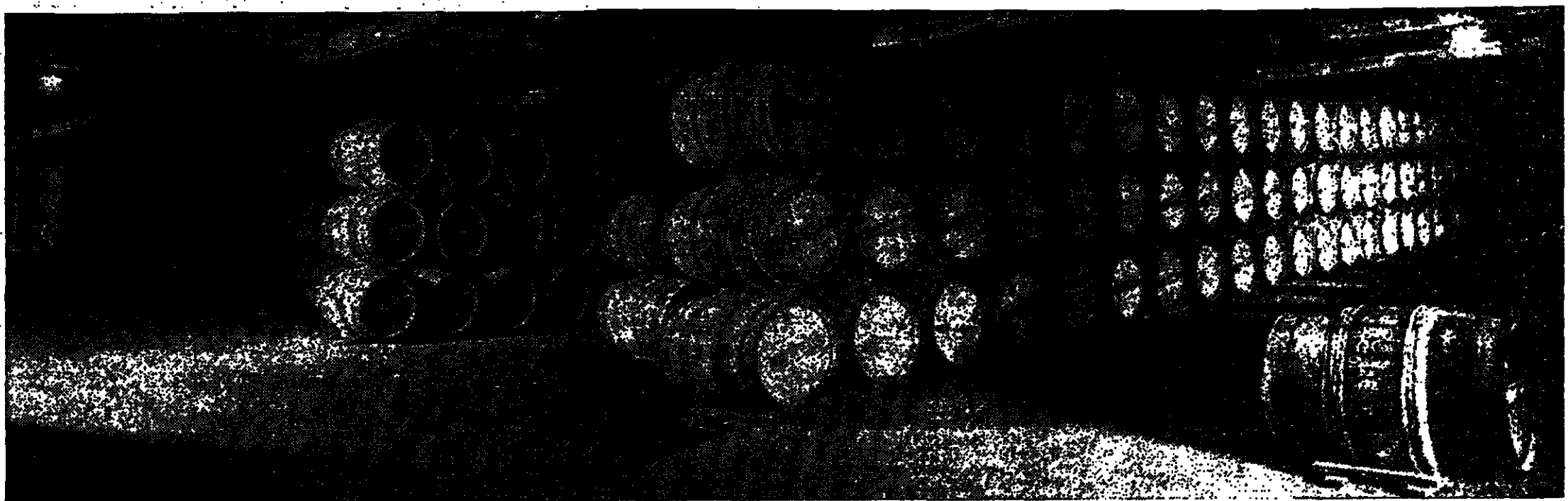
Choosing what goes inside the bottle is the hardest part of making a good cognac, but this, too, is a family tradition at Hennessy. Maurice Filloux, as Head Taster, has this demanding job, as have five generations of Filloux before him. And he is training a nephew to follow him one day.

Maurice Filloux tastes constantly, now a sample brought in by one of the small distillers Hennessy buys from, now an ancient cognac from the "paradise," the company's reserve of old cognac. Hennessy has the largest reserves of old (and new) cognac in the world and they include 143-gallon tierçons (hogheads) of 1830 and 1815 cognacs. The 1830 cognac is proof of yet another family tradition, for it was distilled and sold to Hennessy by the great-grandfather of Charles Yvon, who today still produces and sells cognac to Hennessy.

And this is the very essence of a great cognac firm. Every time Hennessy buys a barrel of new cognac, they are saluting the unborn generations who will eventually drink it when it is good enough, and every time Maurice Filloux feels a Hennessy blend could use a bit of that 1830 reserve cognac, he is shaking hands with an ancestor who bought it for Hennessy from the ancestor of a man he may have spoken to that morning.

Such continuity is rare anywhere but to be so concentrated in one firm, one of the three largest cognac firms, in an age when the byword is change, is somewhat miraculous in itself and may help explain the reputation Hennessy has made for itself in our depersonalized world.

THE ANCIENT ART OF CREATING FINE COGNAC



Part of Hennessy's enormous cognac reserves—the world's largest—some of which is over a century-and-a-half old.

A Rigorous Standard of Quality

Cognac is a brandy, but no other brandy is cognac. By French law and international agreement, cognac may only be produced in a precisely delimited region around the town of Cognac, essentially the two departments of the Charente and the Charente-Maritime, which have a chalky soil that imparts its unique taste to cognac.

Only certain grape varieties may be used to make the white wine which is distilled into cognac. Today the Saint-Emilion (which has nothing to do with the wine of that name), or Ugni-Blanc, is the principal variety, covering 95 percent of the vineyard because of its high yield. The Folle Blanche, which used to be the main variety, and the Colombar make up the remainder.

No Limit to Yield

Contrary to other wine-producing areas with an *appellation contrôlée*, there is no limit on the yield per acre because a thin, acid wine of only 7 to 8 percent alcohol by volume makes a better cognac than would a more sturdy wine. This also helps somewhat to make up for the enormous shrinkage in acreage of vineyards that occurred after the onslaught of the phylloxera disease in the late 19th century.

The harvest usually begins fairly late, in October, and as soon as the wine has stopped fermenting the distilling begins. The majority of winegrowers are just that and deliver their wine to one of the distilleries of a large firm like Hennessy or to smaller distillers who may also be winegrowers. For that matter, Hennessy, too, owns vineyards.

Only one type of still is permitted—the old-fashioned pot still consisting of a large copper pot in which the wine is heated to above the temperature at which alcohol boils (173.5° F.) but below the boiling point of water.

The alcohol vapors carry other volatile substances with them

into the head of the still and down the "swan's neck" into the "serpentine," the condenser coil, where they are condensed by cold water and emerge at about 28 percent alcohol.

The first distillation is called the *brouillis*, which then under-

goes through a second distillation, the *bonne chauffe*, and comes out crystal clear at a fiery 70 percent alcohol (140 proof). Only the "heart" is retained as cognac. The first part, the "head," and the last part, the "tail," go back into the wine and the *brouillis* for further distillation because

they still retain undesirable odors. The "heart" is now raw cognac, ready for aging in the wood. But not just any wood will do. Only oak from the nearby Limousin and the Tronçais forest in the department of the Allier may be used. The wood should come from trees at least 80 years old because the tannin of younger wood is too harsh. Furthermore, the cut wood must be weathered another four or five years before it is fit for use.

Hennessy make all their own barrels in their private cooperage. However, young barrels are only used for stocking young cognac, and the best aging takes place in old casks. Among the Hennessy blends, *Bras d'Or* is a particularly subtle gentle cognac which has only been aged in barrels which are themselves very ancient.

Gentle Aging

Young cognac is first aged for a year in new barrels and then transferred to old barrels for more gentle aging. The cognac gradually mellows, picking up tannin and color from the wood and losing alcohol and some water by evaporation through the wood.

The evaporation can amount to as much as 3 percent a year and every year as much cognac as is annually consumed in France disappears into the atmosphere above the town, leaving blackened walls and roofs behind it. This characteristic appearance of cognac storage buildings is caused by a black fungus that thrives on the alcohol fumes.

Unfortunately, there is nothing to be done about the loss because it is an integral part of the aging process. The cognac must mellow in contact with the air, which is why the barrels are topped up only once a year, and then not completely.

When the cognac is five years old at Hennessy, Maurice Filloux

tastes it and decides whether it is excellent enough for further aging or is ready for immediate blending.

The blending is an extraordinary art for not only must Hennessy produce a quality cognac but one which is the same year in and year out as their clients have come to appreciate it.

Hennessy's immense "new" reserves (cognac under 50 years of age) and large old reserves (actually going back to Napoleon's time, which is a rare boast) of some 100,000 barrels, the biggest stock of cognac in the world, give the company a singular advantage in blending a fine product.

But cognacs of different ages are not all there is to the blending. There are seven subdivisions of the cognac area each of which brings something to the blend.

Four Best Areas

Grande Champagne has elegance and bouquet, but takes a long time to age. *Petite Champagne* also has much finesse but ages more rapidly. *Bordier* brings body to the blend and *Fins Bois* ages rapidly and offers its characteristic taste. It is in these four best areas of Cognac that Hennessy has its vineyards and buys its supplies from thousands of small farmers.

There are four qualities of

Hennessy that must be produced uniformly. Some of the older stocks go into *Bras Armé*, the first quality, but it is with the increasingly higher qualities V.S.O.P. *Bras d'Or*, and X.O., that the value of the ancient reserves becomes evident.

Before the cognac can be bottled it must also be brought down to a uniform 80 proof by the addition of distilled water, for the younger cognacs in the blend may still be at 120 proof or more. After a period of rest to recover from the handling involved in blending and reducing the proof, the cognac is bottled, labeled and shipped to any of 116 countries, for Hennessy exports 95 percent of its production.

Hennessy alone represents nearly one-fifth of total cognac production, and holds the lead in some 40 different markets. The United States is Hennessy's largest outlet, and the company holds first place there with about 50 percent of the market.

From Santiago de Chile to San Francisco to Singapore people can enjoy the outstanding quality of a cognac that generations of Hennessys, Filloux and Yvons have toiled to make possible. Perhaps this is the greatest miracle to emerge from the cocoon spun in desperation by the winegrowers of Cognac.

Cognac and Connoisseur

Cognac is always a pleasure to drink but observing a few rules will enhance that pleasure immensely. Two types of glass find favor among connoisseurs. Professional cognac men use a tulip-shaped glass with a long chimney to concentrate the aroma before it reaches the nose.

The large balloon-shaped glass is preferred by many other drinkers. Both permit swirling the cognac to release its aroma but neither should ever be heated above a candle or any other source of heat except your own hand. Too much heat will destroy the bouquet and cause too violent an evaporation of alcohol which is quite volatile enough without help.

Prolong the Pleasure

Never pour in more than about a shot at a time. It is far better to prolong the pleasure by repetition than by working your way through an inelegantly overfilled glass.

Cognac is at its best after a good meal when the coffee is served and cigars are passed around. This is the time for the rich subtlety of a fine *Bras d'Or*, a V.S.O.P. (which stands for Very Superior Old Pale), or best of all an X.O. (Extra Old), the summit of Hennessy's blending art, the cognac which draws most heavily on the firm's "paradise" of ancient cognacs.

But there is no reason to scorn a fine *Bras Armé* which gives a far more accessible and repeatable pleasure than X.O. depending as it does on those priceless stocks of aged cognac.

X.O. is well named and there is nothing misleading about it as there can be when the name of an emperor or king is evoked. A Napoleon brandy does not mean brandy from Napoleon's time, for there is none on the market, but a style of cognac, French law

merely requires that such a cognac be at least five years old.

There are many other ways to enjoy cognac than neat. It makes a fine aperitif or nightcap on the rocks with plain water or soda and it enters into many cocktails. It also has many uses in cooking, in sauces, in flaming certain dishes, but in all these cases it is best to use a younger cognac such as *Bras Armé*, which has plenty of taste to do the trick, while the great subtlety and finesse of older cognacs would be wasted.

How long can a cognac be aged? You will often hear it said that 40 years is optimal but that is only an average. Some cognacs will gain little by aging more than five years and yet Hennessy still has some 1830 and 1815 cognacs in the wood.

They were obviously of outstanding quality even when very young, but while the 1815 is nearing the end of the line and will no doubt soon go into large glass demijohns as have a few even older vintages, the 1830 is still vigorous.

Pretty Resistant

Does a cognac age in the bottle? No. Theoretically an 1800 cognac bottled in 1840 has the same age as a 1930 cognac bottled in 1970, and this "younger" one may well be better. Corks gradually deteriorate at intervals and there can be other accidents of storage.

Cognac is pretty resistant and any storage place is good. It might not be wise, however, to keep it near a radiator. It does not have to be stored lying down as does wine.

Will it go bad once the bottle is open? Only after a long time, but it is certainly best to drink up an open bottle within a few weeks or months to enjoy it at its best.



The alchemists of the Middle Ages had developed the art of distilling in their search for an elixir of life (hence the French *eau-de-vie*, water of life, from the Latin *aqua vitae*, which still survives in Scandinavian *akvavit*), drawing on the knowledge of the Arabs, who in turn picked it up from the Greeks.

Cognac Recipes

The Manhattan

Four parts Hennessy Cognac and 1 part sweet vermouth over cracked ice. Stir and strain into cocktail glass. Dash of bitters optional. Decorate with cherry.

French Coffee

Place a dessert spoon over a demi-tasse of hot black coffee. Place a cube of sugar in the spoon and add 1 oz. of Hennessy Cognac. Blaze the Cognac with a match... allow to burn until flame begins to fade, then pour contents into coffee. A perfect ending to a fine meal.

Steak Diane

4 Filets of sirloin steak salt and pepper
2 tbsps. butter
1/4 cup Hennessy Cognac
1/2 cup dry vermouth
2 tbsps. Worcestershire sauce
1 tsp. finely chopped chives
Have the steaks pounded very thin, but do not let the butcher put them through a tenderizing machine. Season them with salt and pepper. Melt butter in the pan of chafing dish, or in any shallow 12-inch pan, and when hot, add steaks. Cook for 2 minutes on each side. Flame with Cognac, add the vermouth, Worcestershire and chives and stir. Four juices over steak and serve. Serves 4.

Strawberries Hennessy

Fill quart jar with whole strawberries, sprinkling sugar between layers (1/2 cup sugar to each quart of strawberries). Fill jar with Cognac, seal and keep in a cool, dark place for six months. Wonderful over vanilla ice cream.



The old-fashioned copper pot-stills at Le Len, one of the Hennessy distilleries.

Census Knocks Down Some Myths About the Character of the U.S.

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON (WP).—The Census Bureau has published a new social and economic portrait of the U.S. population in that leaves in ruins some of the most common myths about the country. The report, based on the 1970 census, shows that the average family size is 3.1, the lot of older people is improving, the process of assimilation is continuing, and that women headed one-third of all families in 1970; that 13.3 percent of the population had income below the poverty line; that the average value of an owner-occupied home was \$18,874 and rising; that 1.8 million adult Americans have had no schooling at all; that one-fifth of the nation's families had incomes of more than \$15,000; that one-sixth of the population was either foreign-born or had a foreign-born parent; that 15 percent of Americans said a language other than English was their mother tongue; that 40 percent of the women were in the labor force; that one-fourth of the elderly were living in poverty; that one-seventh of children under 18 were also living below the poverty line; that 50 were one-third of the blacks; that one-sixth of U.S. children were living with only one of their parents, or neither; that there were 912,410 automobile mechanics compared with 538,746 physicians, dentists and "related practitioners"; that some 1.1 million women were working as maids, about half of them white; that about 48 percent of the population held white-collar jobs; that one out of every seven workers is employed by a federal, state, or local government agency; that a tenth of all families had women at their heads; that a fourth of all Americans were living in a different state from the one in which they were born.

Census Highlights

Among the facts reported in a Census Bureau study of the U.S. population in 1970:

- 13.3 percent of the population had income below the poverty line.
- The average value of an owner-occupied home was \$18,874 and rising.
- 1.8 million adult Americans have had no schooling at all.
- One-fifth of the nation's families had incomes of more than \$15,000.
- One-sixth of the population was either foreign-born or had a foreign-born parent.
- Some 15 percent of Americans said a language other than English was their mother tongue.
- 40 percent of the women were in the labor force.
- One-fourth of the elderly were living in poverty.
- One-seventh of children under 18 were also living below the poverty line.
- 50 were one-third of the blacks.
- One-sixth of U.S. children were living with only one of their parents, or neither.
- There were 912,410 automobile mechanics compared with 538,746 physicians, dentists and "related practitioners."
- Some 1.1 million women were working as maids, about half of them white.
- About 48 percent of the population held white-collar jobs.
- One out of every seven workers is employed by a federal, state, or local government agency.
- A tenth of all families had women at their heads.
- A fourth of all Americans were living in a different state from the one in which they were born.

rate for all women was 39.6 percent. It was 44.4 percent for blacks, an increase of about a fifth. It was 38.9 percent for whites, an increase of almost two-fifths.

Among men and boys, on the other hand, 79 percent were in the labor force in 1970 and only 72.9 percent in 1960. The difference was that older men were retiring earlier. Among men 65 years old and older, 24.8 percent were still working in 1970. Twenty years earlier, however, the rate for such men was 41.4 percent.

The net result of the two changes was that women made up about 37 percent of the labor force in 1970. They made up only 28 percent in 1960. Nor were they only part-time workers in 1970. About 45 percent of the women who were working in that year had worked in at least 50 weeks the year before.

Secretary Force

The bureau said in its report that there were 3.8 million secretaries, stenographers and typists in the United States in 1970, and that 128,982 of them were men. The nation had 2.5 million elementary and secondary school teachers. There were 912,410 automobile mechanics in the country in 1970, including body repairmen, and only 538,746 doctors, dentists and "related practitioners." About 1.1 million women were working as maids, and about 501,000 of them were white.

The bureau's tables of statistics certify the fact that the United States now has a white-collar economy. They say that about 48 percent of all the persons who were employed at the time of the census held white-collar jobs, a category that runs from professional to clerical work and includes the nation's 5.4 million salesmen and women. In 1960, only about 41 percent of all jobs were white-collar. About 36 percent of all employed persons held blue-collar jobs in 1970. The rest were what the bureau calls service workers.

Among industries, the bureau said that agriculture, forestry and fisheries employed only 3.5 percent of all Americans 14 years and older were in the labor force. That rate has not risen appreciably in the last 20 years; it is 53.4 percent in 1970. What is changed is who works. Women, especially white women, are working more. Men, in particular older men, are working less. In 1950, only 29 percent of all men and girls 14 years old and over were in the labor market, percent of the whites, 37.1 percent of the blacks. In 1970, the

percent of black ones. Almost half the poor black families had female heads.

It is a commentary on the government's standard of poverty, and on the nation's welfare laws as well, that not all of the poor in 1970 were on the welfare rolls, and not all of those who were on the welfare rolls were officially "poor."

Only 5.3 percent of all families—half as many as were poor—were on welfare in 1970. The rates were 4 percent for white families and 17.6 percent for black.

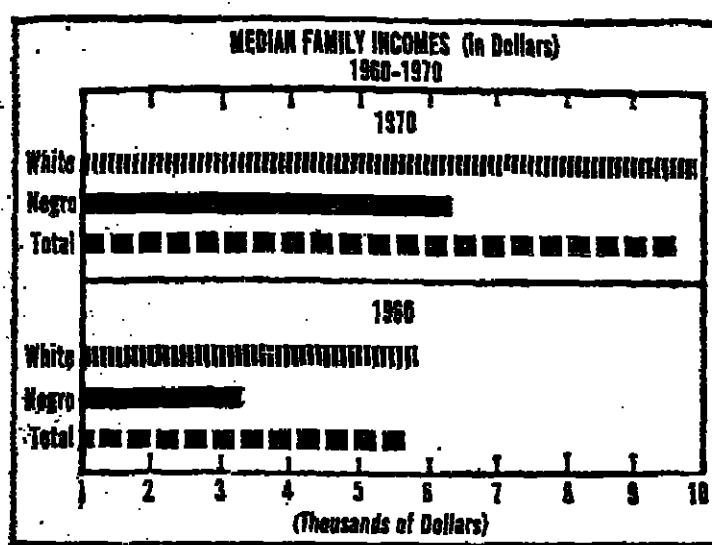
Only 21.5 percent of all poor families were on welfare at the time of the census. Those rates for whites and blacks were 15.4 percent and 34.8 percent.

Poor Children

There were 21.2 million persons in these poor families in 1970, of whom 10.3 million were children under 18, and 2.9 million were black children. The black children who were poor made up 41 percent of all black children. The same figure was 10 percent for white children.

In addition to the families that were poor, there were 5.9 million of what the Census Bureau calls "unrelated individuals" who were living in poverty at census time. Half of them were elderly. The average income of all 5.9 million of them was \$861 a year.

The bureau said there were about 10 million families—about a fifth of all families—whose incomes were \$5,000 and below in 1970. There were about 10 million more—the fifth at the top—



that had incomes of \$15,000 and above. Only 5 percent, 2.4 million, had incomes of \$25,000 or more. Only 1.7 million Americans actually earned that much themselves. In the other families that had incomes that high, more than one member of the family was bringing in some money.

The same was true of most families. The median individual income of all working males 14 years old and older in 1970 was \$6,448. That was not the median for all male heads of households; it included incomes of young teen-agers and other part-time workers. It was still well below the median of \$9,590 for families.

The median individual income of all working women and girls 14 years old and older was \$3,530 for the year. That midpoint

among black males was \$4,160. For black women and girls, it was \$2,048.

The bureau said that there were 9.6 million foreign-born Americans in 1970. The country that produced the most of them was Italy, with a few more than 1 million. Germany came next with 833,000, then Canada with 812,000. There were 780,000 from Mexico, and 686,000 from the United Kingdom. Poland sent more (\$48,000) than Cuba (\$39,000).

There were another 33.9 million Americans who were born of at least one foreign-born parent. Italy, Germany and Canada again led the list. About 7.8 million Americans told the census-takers that Spanish was their mother tongue. About 6.1 million spoke German when they were

children, about 4.1 million Italian, about 2.6 million French and about 1.6 million Yiddish.

School Years

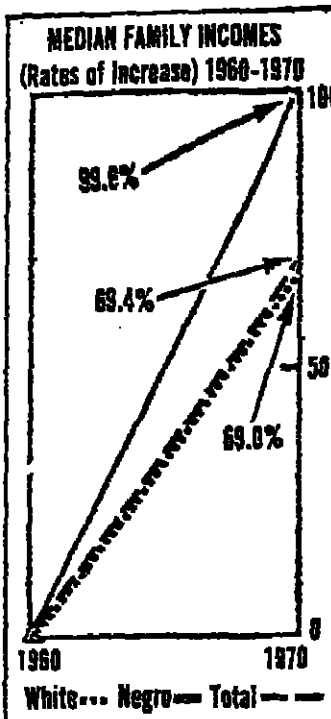
The bureau said that the median number of school years completed by Americans over 24 years old was 12.1 in 1970, an increase over 1960's 10.6. The median in 1940 was 8.5 years in the classroom.

The bureau said the median education for men and women was the same in 1970 for the first time since at least 1950. Men had lagged behind women before. Among blacks in 1970, they still did, and blacks generally continued to lag behind whites. The median among black men was 9.7 years, among black women, 10.3 years, and among all black adults, 10 years. In 1960, that figure had been 8.9 years, and in 1940, it had been only 5.5.

Among children 16 and 17 years old of all races, 89.3 percent were still in school in 1970. Only 80.9 percent of such children were still in school in 1960, and in 1940, only 68.7 percent. What those numbers mean, the bureau said, is that more young people are completing high school.

More are also going on to college, but still only a minority. About 21 percent of all persons who were between 19 and 25 years old in 1970 were still in school, as against only 14.6 percent in 1960, and 6.8 percent in 1940.

The bureau included a reminder in its report that America has fought a lot of wars in this century. It said that there were 28.1 million veterans in the country in 1970, or 43.1 percent of all



civilian males 16 years old and over.

It also included some suggestions that Americans are restless. There were 75.4 million persons in the country 14 to 54 years old in 1970 who had ever been married. More than 11 million had also been divorced.

A fourth of all Americans were living in 1970 in a different state from the one in which they had been born. There were only 12.3 million of them, small children included, who had lived in the same house for their entire lives.



Singapore is becoming the Zurich of the East. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

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Continental Bank was ready.

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Big-4 Powers to Open Talks on Responsibility for Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (NYT).—The United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union are about to open official talks here aimed at redefining continuing four-power responsibility for Berlin.

German, diplomatic sources disclosed. The Big-Four consultations, held to begin this week, were said to coincide with the final talks in the East-West German negotiations that are designed to normalize relations between the Germans. It is believed the German pact may be signed early next month, just before the general elections in Bonn on Nov. 19.

An Allied diplomat said that the Big Four expected to issue a joint statement reaffirming special status of the victors of World War II as regards Germany. "We will say nothing the Germans do change our rights," he observed.

Western powers still hold out sovereignty over West Germany, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany, and have refused special rights in security matters for "Germany as a whole."

In the declaration, they want to make sure that their rights free access to Berlin and access in the city are not affected.

Moreover, each of the Big Four, Chancellor Willy Brandt once he "wants to keep his finger in the pie" in Germany.

West Germans not only want this attitude but also are pressed for an official statement to be issued simultaneously with the agreement they seek to achieve with the East.

ussia, too, has been careful to maintain vestiges of four-power responsibility over the German. As a token, the Soviet Union some time ago changed the name of its occupation zone from "Soviet troops temporarily stationed in the German

Democratic Republic" to "Soviet forces in Germany."

However, the Russians were reluctant initially to sit down with the West and formally reaffirm their rights, evidently because they felt that this would conflict with their earlier insistence that East Germany was fully sovereign and could determine its own political course.

They were believed to have given up the contention of complete East German sovereignty and have yielded to Western pressure in an attempt to come to the aid of the Brandt government before the elections.

The talks will be held at the Allied Control Council, the building that was the site earlier for the Big-Four negotiations on Berlin. The Berlin pact was signed there by the foreign ministers on June 3.

FTC Acts to Take High Pressure Out of Door-to-Door Sales in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission has ruled that persons who buy goods from door-to-door salesmen have three days in which to decide whether they want to keep the merchandise.

If the customer decides to return the product, he can do so without penalty or fee.

The new regulation is designed to counter high-pressure sales pitches, misrepresentations of the nature and price of the product, false savings claims and the nuisance created by the uninvited salesman who refuses to leave a home until a sale is made, the FTC said.

The new rule applies only to door-to-door purchases costing more than \$35. The FTC said the rule is based on the theory that three days will give the customer time to consider the wisdom of his purchase.

The rule provides that:

- The seller must furnish the buyer with a contract and an explanation of the cancellation right in the same language as that used in the sales presentation, such as Spanish.
- At the time of the sale, the seller must provide the buyer with both a separate written notice and an oral explanation of the right to cancel the sale.

Upon cancellation, the buyer must make available for pickup at his residence any goods which have been delivered. If they are not picked up within 20 business days after the sale has been canceled, the buyer may keep them. The seller must pay all expenses associated with the return shipment of the goods.

The Presidential Issue

The office of the presidency occupies a central place in American life. A president conducts foreign policy and is supremely responsible in issues of war and peace. He is head of a huge administrative machine and shares with Congress in the preparation and evolution of legislation.

The ways in which a president performs these functions go far toward defining the issues before the country and, indeed, the country's own sense of itself. His performance and his example help give the nation's traditional ideals their contemporary resonance. In short, a vast society of many clashing interests and diverse practices looks to its president to be a unifying and inspirational force as well as a manager of public policy.

When he took office, President Nixon had an unusually good opportunity to be a healer as well as a doer in the White House, and in his victory statement four years ago, he seemed to recognize clearly the scope and nature of his opportunity:

"That will be the great objective of this administration at the outset, to bring the American people together. This will be an open administration, open to new ideas, open to men and women of both parties, open to the critics as well as those who support us. We want to bridge the generation gap. We want to bridge the gap between the races. We want to bring America together."

President Nixon has sadly and spectacularly failed. For four years the war has continued, the most divisive force in the nation's life. Instead of bridging the racial gap, he has widened it by repeated demagogic appeals to white racial feeling on the welfare and busing issues. Though the campuses are now silent, Mr. Nixon has widened—not narrowed—the generation gap by such unfeeling responses to youthful protest as he gave, for example, at the time of the Cambodian invasion. So far as this being an "open administration," it is undoubtedly the most closed administration—the most secretive, the most removed and remote from the public, the most hostile to criticism—of any American administrations in modern times.

To distract attention from Mr. Nixon's failure to inspire or unify the nation, his defenders try to focus attention on the pragmatic, managerial side of a president's task. They are promoting the curious notion that he is a "professional president"—low-keyed, competent, practical.

This concept hardly squares with Mr. Nixon's indifference to most domestic problems and to the day-to-day details of governing. Budget deficits have soared out of control; the departmental bureaucracies lack firm direction; Mr. Nixon is remote and unreachable even to members of his own cabinet. The Soviet wheat deal, in which the Russians outbargained, outmaneuvered and outwitted the American representatives, is only the most recent and most spectacular example of this administration's administrative ineptitude.

Scandals have multiplied. Anti-trust settlements, milk prices, tax favors—the whole top echelon of the Nixon administration openly acts on the assumption that the rich and powerful can bend the decisions of government to their own interests if they know the right people and are prepared to reciprocate with financial and political support for the administration. The pervasive atmosphere is brazenly plutocratic. It is not the familiar corruption of personal bribery but corruption in the more corrosive and destructive sense of deforming the processes of government for political ends.

Still more ominous, the President and his men have injected into national life a new and unwelcome element—fear of government repression, a fear reminiscent of that bred by the McCarthyism of twenty years ago. The freedom of the press including the electronic media, the right of privacy, the right of petition and dissent, the right of law-abiding citizens to be free of surveillance, investigation and harassment—these and other liberties of the individual are visibly less secure in America today than they were four years ago.

It is on all these grounds that we do not feel it can be justly claimed that Mr. Nixon has succeeded as chief executive. And it is in the incumbent's very deficiencies of spirit, of vision, of purpose and of principle that in our judgment Mr. McGovern stands in most striking and favorable contrast. He would bring to the White House an ingrained sense of values and a practical humanitarianism applied to both foreign and domestic policy—qualities that would restore to this country and to the presidential office a moral purpose and an integrity of goals that have been largely dissipated these past four years—as American democracy has sunk steadily deeper into a mire of economic selfishness, military arrogance, social unconcern and political cynicism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Trade Pact With Moscow

The new Bolshevik regime's first purchase from the United States, in 1922, apparently was a soap-making plant costing \$40,000. Now two-way Soviet-American trade, grain excluded, approaches \$200 million. It is expected to triple under the three-year trade pact signed last week in Washington. The money is not much compared to American trade of \$23 billion with Canada, and \$11 billion with Japan, but it is upbeat enough to have a nice political lift. It attests to the two great powers' hesitant but increasing willingness to mortgage a certain share of their respective national interests to each other. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev can take pride.

As in SALT, the Russians insisted in the trade talks on recognition of their parity. So the administration pledged to get the requisite congressional approval to end tariff discrimination against Soviet imports, a step which the expected Soviet removal of the "education tax" on Jewish emigrants should ensure. Meeting another Soviet parity requirement, Mr. Nixon agreed to authorize the Export-Import Bank to finance exports to the Soviet Union on the same basis applied elsewhere. It is shameful that the Soviet lend-lease debt was raised at all—wartime lend-lease to Russia, which suffered immensely, saved countless American lives and dollars—but due to congressional myopia and apparently to administration bargaining strategy it was raised, and it was settled too. Certain useful provisions regarding business facilities, commercial representation, arbitration of disputes and the like, also were wrapped up.

The new trade package covers the sale of goods and services (and licenses) of the sort the Russians want in order to plug gaps created by their own planning and production mistakes and to acquire the latest tech-

nology. It leaves open the question—once deserving hard public discussion—of the special disabilities which competing American businessmen face in dealing with a single state trading agency; in the summer grain purchases, the Russians taught unwary American officials and traders approximately a \$200 million lesson in how such an agency can operate. Nor does the new trade pact cover the more complex and potentially much larger area of American investment in Soviet extraction and mining ventures, such as natural gas. The guarantees which American investors would presumably demand and the conditions which a socialist state would impose on capitalist investment require further practical work on both sides.

Perhaps for reasons of pride and habit as much as for reasons of bargaining, Moscow and Washington have commonly pictured each other as driven to trade with the other by failings at home: Moscow by its backwardness and consumer revolt, Washington by its general economic "crisis." We find more plausible the argument that the impetus of Soviet-American trade, itself marginal economically to both, is primarily political for both.

If this is so, the timing of the trade agreement becomes interesting. Some might note it was signed on the eve of the American election. On our part, we had wondered last May during the Moscow summit whether failure to conclude a trade agreement then reflected Mr. Nixon's judgment that the Russians had not leaned hard enough on Kanoi. We wonder now, as some signs point toward at least a temporary or partial settlement in Vietnam, whether a trade-Vietnam "linkage" has in fact been made. Regardless, the trade agreement can stand by itself. We salute Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev for acting to their countries' mutual benefit.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Nov. 7 and Vietnam

By C. L. Sulzberger

PONT-SAINT-MAXENCE, France. — The Vietnamese peace negotiations have now reached a crucial point and the immediate snag is in Saigon. One is reminded that both South and North Vietnam are fully aware that politics is a very important aspect of policy making in the United States. This is excruciatingly true in the weeks before a presidential election.

In March, 1971, President Nixon told me: "Those who think Vietnam is going to be a good political issue next year are making a grave miscalculation. Now I am not applying our policy there for political reasons but for reasons of national security. Nevertheless, those who are coming on Vietnam as a political issue in this country next year are going to have the rug jerked from under them."

There is much evidence that in final terms—meaning whether Nixon is reelected or defeated—Vietnam is not going to be the decisive issue. The President's program of withdrawing American ground forces from Indochina has already succeeded in reducing the emotional importance for American voters.

Most foreign capitals seem to believe the U.S. electorate accepts Nixon's statement, made on the same occasion, that "I'd like to see us not end the Vietnamese war foolishly and find ourselves all alone in the world..." but awaits the formula for such a settlement.

Cold Poker

Nevertheless, both Hanoi and Saigon seem ready to play cold poker, seemingly uninfluenced by the imminence of Election Day. There is little evidence—despite propaganda statements and public innuendo—that North Vietnam is prepared to give much for the sake of compromise prior to Nov. 7 in order to avoid a stiffer American attitude afterward in the event of Nixon's re-election. Nor is there evidence that Thieu is ready to make concessions on the off-chance this will nail down anybody's political rug.

So far Thieu has stood firm against the arguments of an extraordinarily high-powered U.S. negotiating team in Saigon, headed by Kissinger and Gen. Abrams. He shows no willingness to yield to the familiar Hanoi formula of a three-force government in the South: nationalist, neutralist and Communist. And he insists there can be no settlement that doesn't insure withdrawal of Northern troops from their present positions in the South.

This toughness is clearly embarrassing to the White House, which wants a compromise settlement and obviously would prefer to see it agreed on within the next 17 days.

Moreover, it is obvious that Thieu has strong trumps in his hand—above all during this short period. He has an ascendant military position not only vis-à-vis U.S. forces, now sharply reduced, but also vis-à-vis the heavily punished Communist forces that have suffered immensely in Hanoi's 1973 offensive.

Thieu presumably calculates his own position will be stronger after a Nixon re-election if he makes no major concession to facilitate such a triumph and that all he has to do is stand pat. Hanoi is thought to believe it would gain if it could obtain some American yield prior to Election Day in

return for a concession on its own part—but there is no tangible sign of such a deal yet.

Neither side has shown evidence in negotiations that it reckons seriously on any probability of McGovern's victory. But the off-chance hovers in the background—either in Hanoi's mind or the mirror image of that mind as seen in Saigon.

McGovern Factor

Now, just to confuse things at a moment of extreme delicacy, comes the news that Pierre Suissi, France's delegate general in Hanoi, has died of wounds received during a U.S. bombing raid on the Northern capital. This has embittered official opinion here when it might have been possible for quiet French diplomacy to be especially useful.

The paradox produced by the existing situation is that as a result of the essential failure of Hanoi's latest offensive—despite steady reduction in American ground forces—Thieu's military and political positions have been strengthened sufficiently to give him a more powerful bargaining stance against both Hanoi and Washington.

The immutable approach of U.S. elections plays a role whether Nixon wishes it or not. The implication of a probable Nixon victory—not preceded by an accord—is a tougher stance against Hanoi. And Saigon prays for such a tougher stance.

As a result, Thieu is practicing that old tactic of freezing the ball. This tactic was well-known in Asia long before the Harlem Globetrotters went into business.

Congress and President

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last days of the 92d Congress, there was a significant struggle between President Nixon and the Democratic-controlled federal legislature, which produced a disturbing glimpse of the future beyond the election.

The President wanted Congress to give him authority to limit federal spending to \$250 billion a year, and to decide personally what appropriations should be cut if spending went over the \$250-billion ceiling. Congress refused to go along, and was then told that the President wouldn't spend anything over \$250 billion anyway, even if the Congress voted the money.

At the same time, the Congress passed a \$24-billion water-purity bill that the President thought was recklessly expensive, so he vetoed it, and the Congress passed it over his veto anyway. So the battle ended in a scoreless tie, and it is precisely the threat of this kind of stalemate that may follow a Republican victory in the presidential election and a Democratic victory in the congressional elections.

Most people are thinking now about who will win the presidency on Nov. 7, but the main question is who can govern—who in the next four years can bring the executive and legislative branches together on policies worthy of the ideals of the nation when we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1976.

Further Apart

They are not together now, and this ugly election campaign is driving them even further apart.

The root of the trouble, of course, is the old constitutional

conflict between the powers of the presidency and the powers of the Congress. Twice during the 92d Congress the Senate passed amendments that would have eliminated funds for the Vietnam war and compelled the President to withdraw entirely from the battle. But the House refused to go along on the ground that this was an improper abridgment of the President's authority to conduct foreign policy.

In addition, the Senate passed a bill defining and restricting the power of the President to commit the United States to war without congressional consent—a move bitterly resented by the President as an effort to usurp his power as commander in chief—but again the House came to the President's side.

Nevertheless, there is strong feeling in both houses—even in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has been quiet and pliable for years—that with the development of atomic weapons, the intercontinental ballistic missile and nationwide television, the President has been given, or has taken, powers that enable him to dominate the other so-called "equal" branches.

It is not only that President Nixon has decided on his own to invade Laos and Cambodia or bomb Hanoi and mine the harbor of Haiphong, but that he has already been able to change the balance of the Supreme Court by appointing four judges and taken to national television whenever he likes in order to put pressure on the Congress to hand over to him the most powerful weapon the Congress has—the power of the purse.

And by taking the main job of diplomatic negotiations away from the Secretary of State, who could be questioned by Congress, and handing it over to Henry Kissinger, who is forbidden by the President to testify on Capitol Hill, Mr. Nixon has put the Congress off from any effective knowledge of the current peace negotiations.

Coalition Imperiled

Thus, there is a dual problem: It is not only that new problems and new inventions and new threats have resulted in a necessary expansion of the President's authority but that Mr. Nixon has given the impression that he

A Michigan Sample Electorate Marks Tim

By Joseph Kraft

DETROIT.—Anybody partial to the view that a new national majority is making up this year should check it out here in Michigan. For while President Nixon has a chance to carry the state, it is thanks only to disaffection of a highly personal kind toward George McGovern.

There are no signs of enthusiasm for Mr. Nixon. Nor for the rest of the Republican ticket, including Sen. Robert Griffin who is in a very tight race for re-election.

Probably the surest mark of the monthism came during a visit Sen. Griffin made the other morning to the Ford plant in River Rouge just outside of Detroit. The senator's man at the plant, Frankie Dizon, sported a big Nixon button and a smaller one for Sen. Griffin. But at the very beginning of an almost non-stop spiel, he made it clear that the loyalty of his men ran not to the Republicans but to the governor of Michigan.

Wallace Cats

"We're all hillbillies," he said. "What Wallace says goes." Thereafter, he proceeded to identify dozens of workers who moved through the plant gates as "strong Wallace cats."

Sen. Griffin hung around the plant for a couple of hours and shook hands with several hundred workers and executive employees. Except for those introduced as campaign workers, not one of them wore a Nixon button. Neither did I see any Nixon bumper stickers on the cars.

A few of the executive employees did express support for the President and Sen. Griffin. But hardly any of the regular blue-collar workers did. The one person whom Sen. Griffin questioned extensively, a woman worker, said: "I haven't made up my mind yet. I think I'll have to watch television and read the papers."

Sen. Griffin stopped next at the LaZ Boy furniture factory in the town of Monroe where there is a Republican congressman, Marvin Itoh. The head of the company and his executive employees were very friendly. But there were no Nixon buttons or bumper stickers in sight; and the blue-collar work force, while polite, was plainly not impressed by the Republican performance in office.

Letters

Franglais, etc.

Martha Palmer argues that the French use *sachez* and *achement* "whether we would say 'best' or 'heavily'" (Herald, Oct. 16). She very probably is quite right there. Her argumentation, however, is etymologically weak if not wrong. *Vache* and *achement* are corrupt forms which were taken into French jargon when the

country was occupied just a hundred years ago. The *Cronache* (guard) was the French jargon could mean direct his resentment of action and who supplied the *v* from which the above-mentioned forms were derived. Small wonder, then, that these *v* words are strongly negative both connotation and denotation. A fact that nowadays is applied and considered plausible every day in Europe.

One worker asked the question: "When are they going to do something about inflation?" A second complained that pension rights were jeopardized under the new Social Security Law. When Sen. Griffin returned that at least the benefits had increased 20 percent third worker asked whether President Nixon had wanted a 10 percent increase.

Undecided

A visit to Republican headquarters in Monroe was more heartening. A girl, whose phone number was given to me, asked the question: "When are they going to do something about inflation?" A second complained that pension rights were jeopardized under the new Social Security Law. When Sen. Griffin returned that at least the benefits had increased 20 percent third worker asked whether President Nixon had wanted a 10 percent increase.

Sen. Griffin wound up the campaign with a visit to community college in Macomb County. One of his advance described the school to senator as "very conservative." But the only sign of Republican support at the school was a table with Nixon-Griffin literature. The students I talked acknowledged that opinion campus was divided as between Nixon and McGovern. They most students lived at home would vote as their parents did.

Judging by the posters, the issue on campus was the proposition on the ballot for reform in Michigan. One student who supported the proposal, he thought it would pass a big margin in the state. A student who opposed it, said: "Michigan isn't ready for abortion yet." No doubt it is hard to draw conclusions from such highly prejudicial campaigning. None of this indicates to me, however, that the Republican party is irrelevant to the concerns of people of Michigan.

They may prefer President Nixon to Sen. McGovern because of the busing issue. They are not moving into Republican camp in a dead way. On the contrary, this in Michigan, as in many other states, the electorate seems to be marking time.

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R. KESSLER
Main-Kostheim, W. Germany

Oh, come off it (re Mai Palmer HTH, Oct. 16), when of my dinner guests is more say the meal was "vacher bon," he means "jolly good," "heavily" and "best" are happening. The "dic nary," he could probably find phrase in Harp's.

CHERRY COOL
L'Etang-la-Ville, France.

After reading several letters from readers on the new French English dictionary, I wonder you have heard from any French readers?

B. GATES

Paris.
Editor's Note: No.

Pompidou and Par

I have read with astonishment and dismay President Pompidou's views on urbanism and art, which he is quoted as stating: "Paris is not a museum and the future need not be preserved. It is what is in the museum, a work of art."

I can only say that we protect it from so-called "improvements," for once it changed it cannot be replaced its original form.

We must especially protect from public officials, how well-intentioned, whose principle is novelty for its sake.

I can think of no philosopher of art which is better suited to destroy all that is beautiful in our collective past.

JOHN GUETHRE

Paris.

By Carl Gewirtz

Among the seven most recent issues, only Hambros 7 3/4s were trading at the issue price (100.1/2) and the European Investment Bank 7 1/4s were alone in showing a gain of half a point (89). The

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price

index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised, S—Sept.

as small although not negligible Japanese placement of dollar bonds, which, when it started several months ago, was looked upon as guaranteeing instant success for an issue, is now drawing unfavorable comments. Initially it was thought these bonds would be soaked away in Tokyo and would not be seen again until called by the issuer. Now, however,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

Apparently his wish will be fulfilled. Sen. William Proxmire D. Wis., said, in answer to a query, that the congressional Joint Economic Committee would begin hearings "on this entire issue" on Nov. 13, the first anniversary of the current wage-price stabilization effort in Phase II.

Varying Comments

Several prominent officials in different fields have indicated in recent days that they thoroughly welcomed the idea of an early start for these exploratory discussions. And, as might be expected, they advanced some varying preliminary comments on the

In no case, however, was there any recommendation that the controls apparatus be dismantled when the authority runs out in about six months, nor was there any expectation that the economy would be completely free of restraints next year.

The basic thought seems to be that there is too much inflationary bias inherent in the federal government's fiscal situation

Even the business community which traditionally opposes interference with a free economy, has switched largely to the view that controls can serve a worthwhile purpose. But that position, of course, is far from unanimous.

The stock market proved another last week that Henry Kissinger

is just about the most important man in Wall Street these days.

With President Nixon's national security adviser going first to Paris and then to Saigon for another round of talks, the market erupted Friday afternoon with another "peace rally." The Dow Jones industrials rocketed 100 points to \$42.51—giving the week a net gain of 12.35 points—the selected glamorous move high for the week.

The latest rally was inspired by a report—unconfirmed in Washington by the time stock traders ended—that the United States and North Vietnam have almost agreed on a cease-fire throughout Indochina on Nov. 1.

International Business Machines rose 8 1/2 to 337 on Friday, a gain that helped to wipe out the sting of a 14 1/2-point tumble on Monday. That followed a Justice Department threat to break up the computer giant if the government wins its long-standing anti-trust case.

Polaroid, another gaining glammer, climbed 14 3/4 points for the week, finishing at 125 5/8. And market volume also climbed, to the immense relief of many brokers who have been writing their operating results in red ink lately.

No Peace That Week

By Alexander R. Hanumen

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).—Prices in the Over-the-Counter Market and on the American Stock Exchange rose last week continued sluggish trading.

During the first four trading days prices in both markets were mixed. However, prices spurted ahead Friday afternoon following report that the United States and North Vietnam are near agreement on a cease-fire. Both markets were affected by speculation all week on the progress of peace talks in Paris.

Also helping to firm prices were the continued flow of favorable third-quarter corporate earnings reports and the Commerce Department's announcement that the national economy continued to grow strongly in the third quarter, although at a slower pace than in the second quarter.

On the Amex, the exchange's price index finished the week at 25.73 although advances outnumbered declines for the week.

The most actively traded stock on the exchange was Champion Builders, which gained 3/4 to 6 3/4 on a turnover of 239,000 shares. Among the bigger losers, Mark Controls dropped 10 5/8 to 11 7/8 after reporting a third-quarter loss of \$362,000 against a year earlier profit of \$336,000.

Net 1 Net 2

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(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

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Swiss Bank Corporation

(Overseas) Limited

Slater, Walker

Limited

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Commerzbank

Aktiengesellschaft

Pierson, Holding & Pierson

Limited

The Nomura Securities Co.,

Limited

White, Weld & Co.

Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland

(Underwriters) Limited

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Commerzbank

Aktiengesellschaft

Pierson, Holding & Pierson

Limited

The Nomura Securities Co.,

Limited

White, Weld & Co.

Limited

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chgs
Amstar 5 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 6 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 7 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 8 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 9 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 10 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 11 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 12 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 13 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 14 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
Amstar 15 1/2% 10/1/72	100 100 100 100	0
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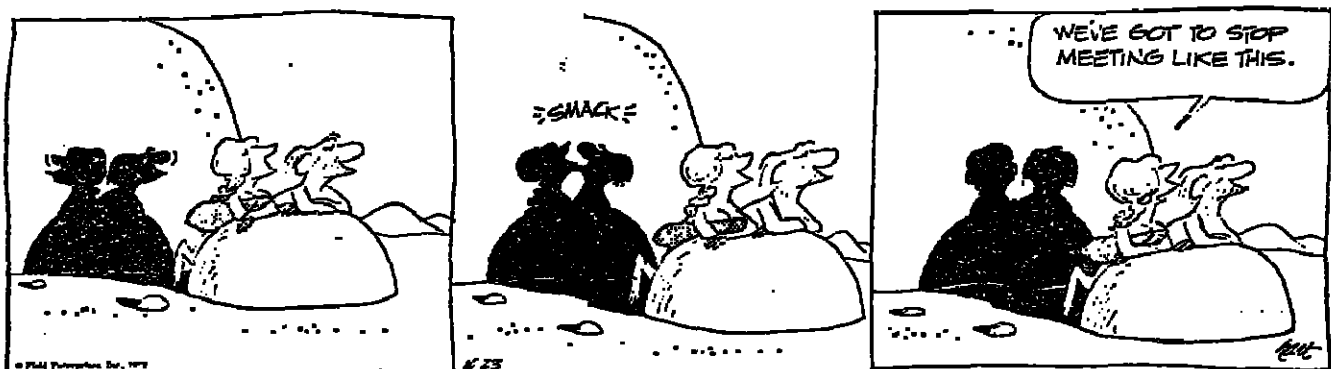
Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net

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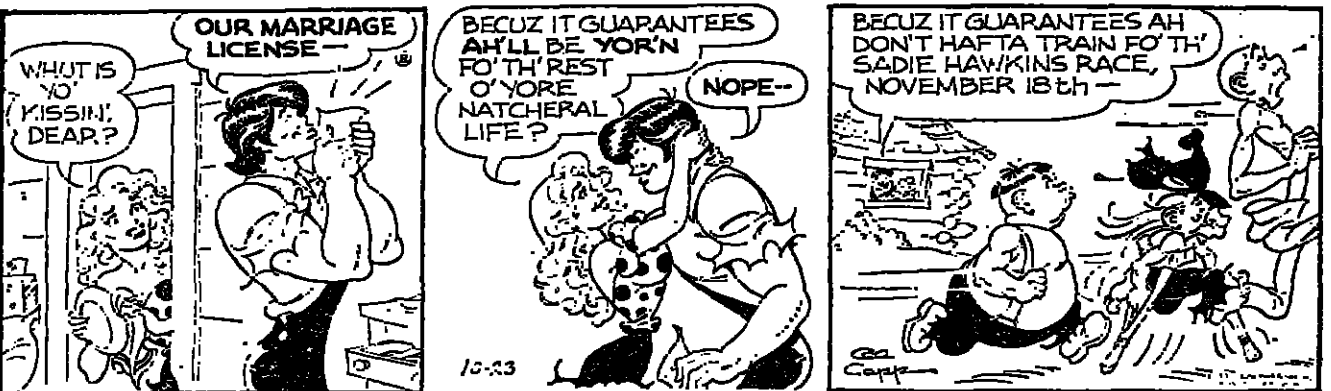
PEANUTS



B.C.



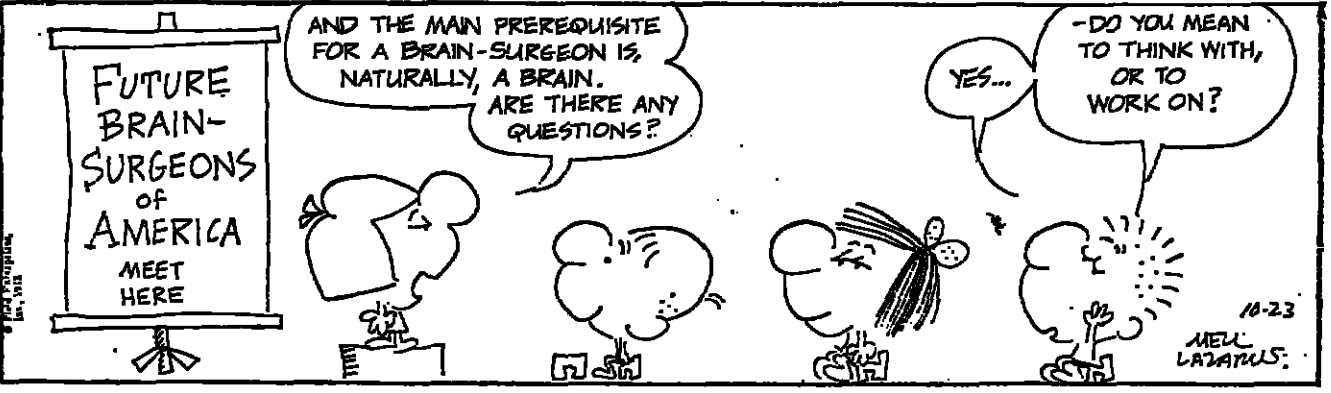
L.I.L. ABNER



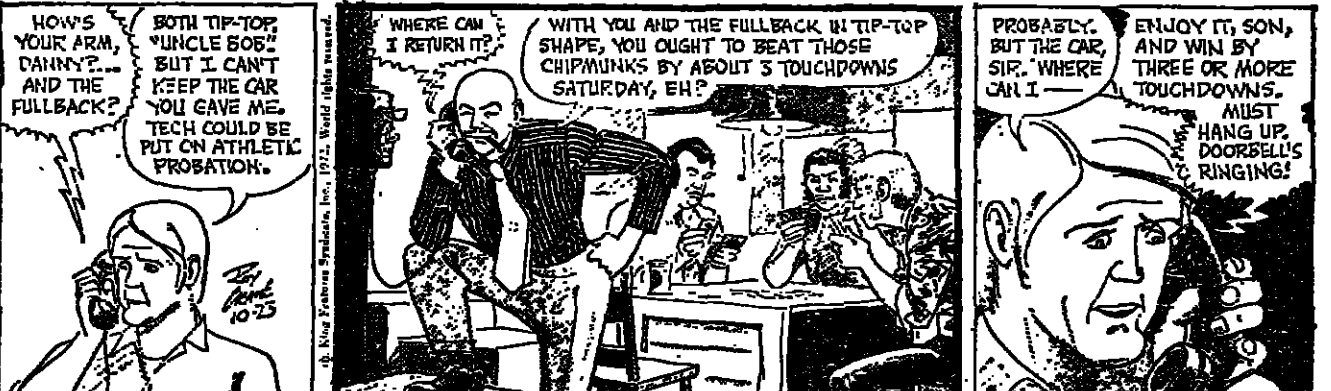
BEETLE BAILEY



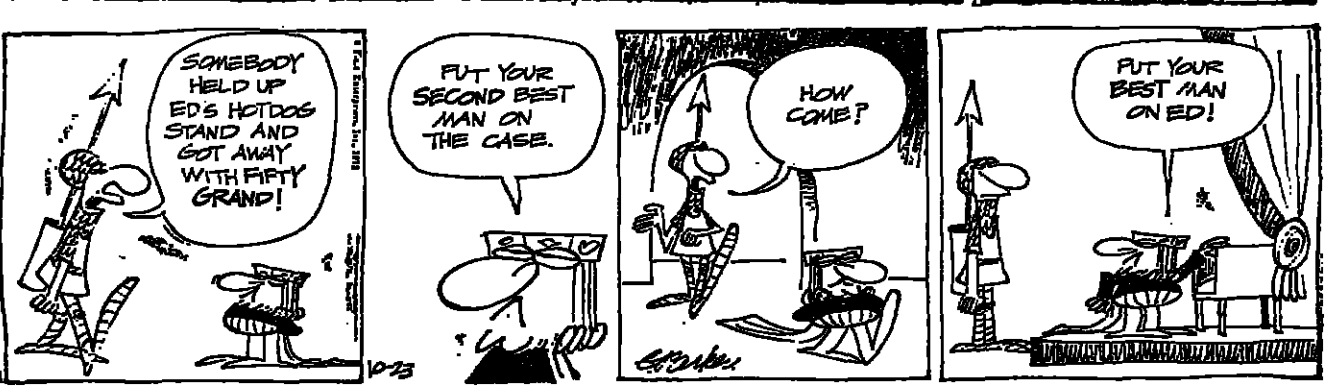
JIMMY K



EASTED



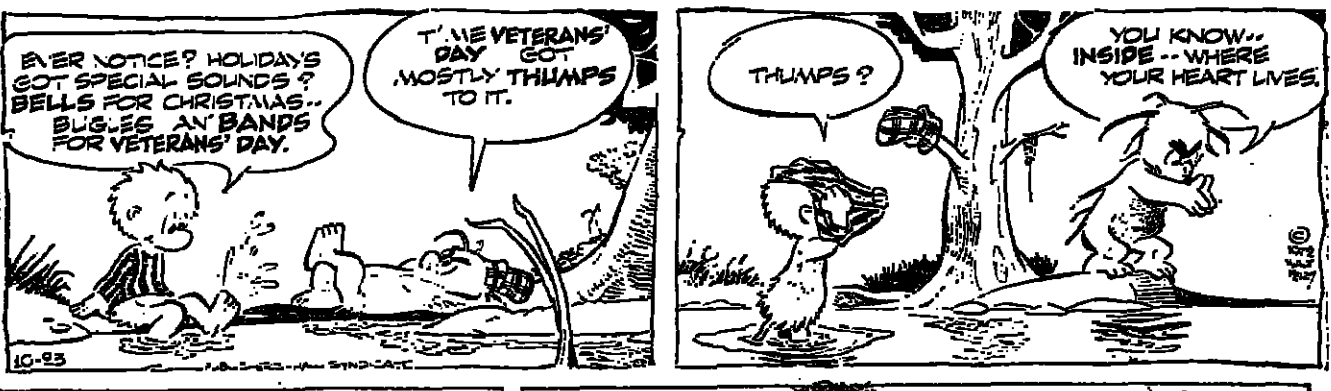
T. S. R.



J. B. S.



E. S. S.



J. B. S.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Even in team play, the effect of luck is often quite substantial. Bad bids and bad plays succeed, as Peter Pigot of Dublin demonstrates in a recent article in England's Bridge Magazine.

One of the saddest stories was about the diagramed deal, which occurred in the 1973 World Team Olympiad in Miami Beach when Ireland met one of the weakest teams in the event. The Irish North-South bid to the right contract of six no-trump, and had no trouble.

In the replay, the bidding was surprisingly abrupt. North opened one club, which was strong and artificial, and South's response of one no-trump promised an ace and a king in the system being used. North's astonishing jump to seven no-trump cannot be explained.

He had no way to know that no-trump would be preferable to hearts as a contract, nor that South held anything more than the ace and king he had promised. If South had had the same hand without the club queen, the percentage chance of making 13

NORTH (D)
 ♠ A Q 6
 ♥ A K Q 8 5 4
 ♦ K 4
 ♣ A 4

WEST EAST
 ♠ 10 9 8 7 4 ♠ J 5
 ♥ 10 9 7 3 ♥ 6
 ♦ Q 6 ♦ J 8 8 3 2
 ♣ K 3 ♣ 10 9 8 6 5

SOUTH
 ♠ K 3 2
 ♥ J 2
 ♦ A 10 7 5
 ♣ Q 7 7 2

Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♣ Pass 1 N.T. Pass
 7 N.T. Pass Pass
 West led the spade ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

K	O	S	P	E	N	T	E	R	H	S	B
E	V	A	C	E	N	T	I	N	G	E	V
T	E	T	A	R	C	A	R	D	E	S	E
C	R	I	L	O	U	S	P	E	N	D	E
H	E	A	V	E	N	L	I	N	G	L	I
E	A	T	I	O	N	C	O	J	U	E	T
S	T	I	L	E	S	A	I	L	I	A	T
S	H	E	L	L	E	N	D	E	R	E	S
L	A	P	L	A	N	D	I	E	R	H	O
A	L	I	E	N	R	A	S	P	U	T	I
P	E	S	E	T	A	S	N	E	M	E	S
P	A	T	A	N	T	I	G	E	N	T	I
E	N	L	S	T	A	I	N	E	D	E	S
D	O	E	T	H	I	N	K	E	R	S	A

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SAW THIS MOVIE WHEN I WAS YOUR AGE!"

"WAS IT ANY BETTER THEN?"

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAUCS
 NOPER
 YAVINT
 TANIAT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumbles: GOUTY TYING MINGLE COMEDY
 Answer: Often grows sharper with use—A TONGUE

BOOKS

WHEN ALL THE LAUGHTER DIED IN SORROW

By Lance Rentzel. Saturday Review Press, 366 pp. \$6.75.

A MINGLED YARN

Chronicle of a Troubled Family
By Benah Parker. Yale, 333 pp. illustrated with genealogy. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SOMETHING in all of us loves to see the mighty fallen low. So both of these unusual books have their built-in satisfactions. After all, there must be thousands of people not even remotely interested in professional football who remain curious to know why Lance Rentzel, the Dallas Cowboys receiver who once seemed to hold the American dream by the scruff of its golden neck, risked throwing it away by committing a steady sexual crime. And who can resist the story told by "A Mingled Yarn"—of an old and distinguished American family, which in its 10th generation produced two schizophrenics and a child who narrowly escaped mental illness to tell their tale? No point in denying it: it's gossip time, and you might as well gather around.

But I am even happier to report that these books serve useful purposes as well, and that when one finishes reading them, one's thoughts are far from gossip. For Lance Rentzel's "When All the Laughter Died in Sorrow" is in its peculiar way the sort of inspirational guide that most athlete-autobiographies try to be but fail. And "A Mingled Yarn" sets one thinking about that most problematical of puzzles: the interaction of history and biography.

No doubt Mr. Rentzel's book will also trouble many readers. For here Rentzel was: a child gifted with brains, athletic ability and a wealthy family behind him, who seemed to have grown into a peculiarly American form of God: professional football star; husband of Joey Eschbacher, a show-business luminary with money and a pedigree to boot (the news stories of their wedding in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral read like pop-art sociology); and his name sounded more like a machine than human. And as if his nature could not abide such a confluence of good fortune, it had led him to commit "the offense of exposing (himself) to a female child under the age of 16 years," as the judge who sentenced him had phrased it.

And here he is now, telling all, but folding his agonized confession into the entertaining story of his life and times on the way up, and his career with the Dallas Cowboys during the years when that team, because of a long string of spectacular failures, had become one of the most interesting sports phenomena of the past decade.

So isn't this rather a case of having it both ways—of dripping crocodile tears all the way to the bank? Isn't this just one more bizarre instance of Rentzel's "showmanship"? It can certainly be argued so. But it can also be argued that he lives in a gold-fish bowl no matter what he does: the consequences of his crime were exaggerated by publicity, so why not his repentance and explanation? Whatever the case, an epilogue by Rentzel's psychiatrist informs us that he encouraged his patient to write this book. And the result is going to

make a lot of people understand and sympathize.

"A Mingled Yarn," which takes the form of a dialogue between Amy Carpenter and psychoanalyst Benah Parker, is also troubling, but for entirely different reasons. An air of unreality hangs over the story, because the real identity of the Carpenter family is carefully disguised and because Miss Carpenter tells the story of its 10th generation in a style that reads like a parody of Dickens. It is as if a tragic fragment of American history had been stuffed into a 19th-century potboiler.

And one feels almost that one ought to be nibbling from a box of chocolates as one follows how Amy and her older siblings, Virginia and Eliot, were born to a family "with all the advantages," whose founder had arrived on these shores in 1635, and whose ancestors had included industrialists, war heroes, ministers and other citizens of honorable and upright standing. One feels almost as if one should be twisting a hanky as Virginia, Eliot and Amy suffer the repeated blows of unhappy childhood and drift toward madness and suicide until only Amy, miraculously saved by luck and pluck, struggles ashore to tell her survivor's tale.

Fortunately, however, Dr. Parker interrupts often enough to rescue the history from complete incredulity. And the questions she keeps raising are important enough to make credibility seem relatively unimportant. Can schizophrenia be traced to genetic defect? Or is it nurtured by experience? If experience is the predominant cause of mental illness, what is the crux of that experience? At what stage in a life does madness become inevitable? Is it certain that in the long run even great families must take sick and die? And if so, why?

"A Mingled Yarn" provides no final answers to such questions. Nor does Dr. Parker insist that it should. As she concludes: "...the development of schizophrenia, and the suicide of one descendant at the confluence of two family lines hitherto without known mental illness brought an end to both. We have seen something of what happened to (Eliot Jr.) and have looked briefly at some sources for the anxiety that caused him to make a break with reality as others know it. Many of these pressures arose from personality characteristics of his parents who, in their turn, had developed problems rooted in the personalities of their parents, and other parents before them. Perhaps there is no real answer to the question of how it all came about, and we are only left with one final question. Where did the end begin?"

But the suggestion here that history is the nightmare from which we are trying to awaken—not ignorance of biochemistry or stupidity when it comes to proper toilet training: This is eloquent in its implications and refreshing to contemplate.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

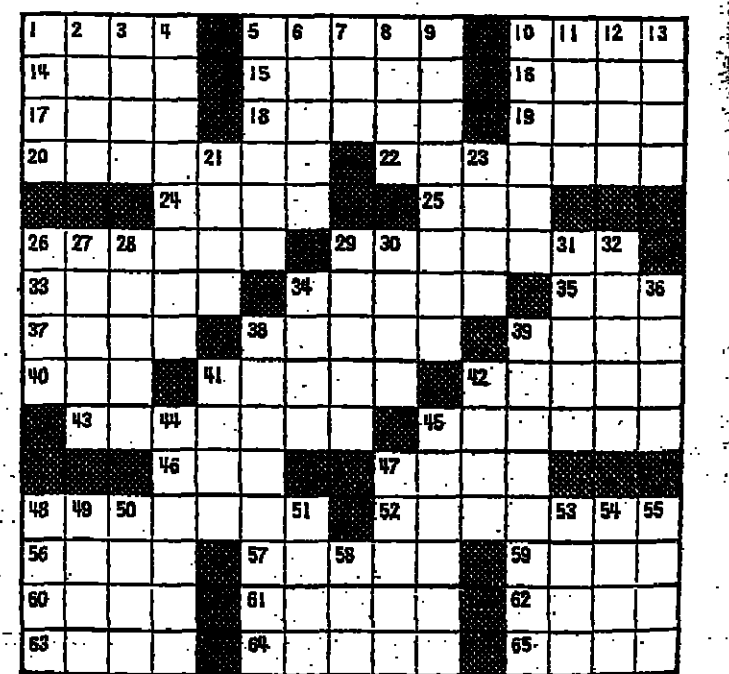
1 Thick slice
 5 To the back
 10 Narrow cut
 14 Kind of tale
 15 French family member
 16 Logging sled
 17 Radames's beloved
 18 Kind of wave
 19 Paradise
 20 Conceded
 22 Dodged
 24 Studies
 25 Kind of spot or strike
 26 Curved
 29 Rhine dwellers
 32 Outbursts
 34 Forbidden
 35 Knapur
 37 Mild oath
 38 In use
 39 Well-known name of W. W. I.
 40 es Salaam
 41 forces
 42 Place again

43 Rushes out
 45 Child's carriage
 46 Initials in Cairo
 47 Blind part
 48 Used a crowbar
 52 Sang joyously
 56 Middlestener
 57 Acted wordlessly
 59 Irritate
 60 Chess word
 61 Incident
 62 Biblical land
 63 Support
 64 — Domingo
 65 Unit of force

DOWN

1 Kind of party
 2 Den
 3 Frances or Robert
 4 Whitened
 5 Go to
 6 Police actions
 7 Conclude
 8 Malay palm
 9 Narrative
 10 Tristram Shandy's creator

11 Town near Milan
 12 French notion
 13 Care for
 21 Shoe parts
 23 Make over
 26 Ripened
 27 Indian tunes
 28 Schumann or Bart



Bike Rally Recalling Race of 1869

almost furtively, one by one through the thickening morning traffic.

As of press time, results of the race had not been made known.

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have voted to award the school's first honorary degree to Emperor Hirohito of Japan. "I'm sure the emperor would like to be recognized for his contribution to the world," he discovered someone had cut off the underpants while he slept and got away with the money.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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